

NGUYỄN KIM HIỀN (Chủ biên)
ĐẶNG HIỆP GIANG - HOÀNG THỊ XUÂN HOA - VŨ THỊ LỢI

HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM HỌC 2013 - 2014 Môn TIẾNG ANH

(Tái bản lần thứ tư, có chỉnh lí, bổ sung)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

Độc góp ý :

HUỲNH KIM TUẤN

Lời nói đầu

Phát huy tính sáng tạo, ưu việt và hiệu quả của cuốn "Hướng dẫn ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT năm học 2012-2013 môn Tiếng Anh", nhóm tác giả xin trân trọng giới thiệu với các thầy cô giáo và các em học sinh cuốn sách **"Hướng dẫn ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT năm học 2013-2014 môn Tiếng Anh"**. Cuốn sách bám sát Chuẩn kiến thức, kĩ năng của chương trình THPT, chủ yếu là lớp 12 và bám sát nội dung Hướng dẫn ôn tập mà Vụ Giáo dục Trung học, Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo đã chỉ đạo các Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo, các trường THPT thực hiện, nhằm chuẩn bị đầy đủ điều kiện cho học sinh tham dự các kì thi tốt nghiệp THPT đạt kết quả cao. Đặc biệt, sách được chỉnh sửa theo Hướng dẫn điều chỉnh nội dung dạy học năm học 2013 - 2014 của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo.

Cuốn sách gồm 4 phần:

Phần một: Hướng dẫn nội dung và phương pháp ôn tập

Hướng dẫn ôn tập củng cố kiến thức ngôn ngữ và các dạng bài tập ứng dụng.

Phần hai: Một số đề luyện tập tham khảo

Phần này gồm các bài kiểm tra đa dạng, định hướng trong việc ôn tập. Có tất cả 15 đề kiểm tra, mỗi đề bao gồm 50 câu, trong đó 45 câu là câu hỏi trắc nghiệm khách quan, 5 câu là câu hỏi tự luận, tổng hợp nội dung kiến thức và kĩ năng của chương trình lớp 12 đã học nhằm giúp các em tự ôn luyện, củng cố kiến thức cơ bản cũng như kĩ năng làm bài kiểm tra theo hình thức trắc nghiệm khách quan và tự luận.

Phần ba: Giới thiệu một số đề thi tốt nghiệp THPT

Phần bốn: Đáp án và hướng dẫn trả lời

Chúng tôi hi vọng cuốn sách *“Hướng dẫn ôn tập tốt nghiệp THPT năm học 2013-2014 môn Tiếng Anh”* sẽ là cuốn sách tham khảo bổ ích cho giáo viên và học sinh trong chuẩn bị cho kì thi tốt nghiệp. Chúc các em đạt kết quả cao trong kì thi tốt nghiệp sắp tới.

Các tác giả chân thành cảm ơn các em học sinh, các thầy cô giáo, các bậc cha mẹ học sinh và các bạn đọc về những ý kiến đóng góp để cuốn sách được hoàn thiện hơn.

Các tác giả

HƯỚNG DẪN NỘI DUNG VÀ PHƯƠNG PHÁP ÔN TẬP

A. ÔN TẬP NGỮ ÂM VÀ NGỮ PHÁP

Để việc học phát âm tiếng Anh có hiệu quả, việc thường xuyên nghe và luyện phát âm theo giọng đọc chuẩn của người bản ngữ và giáo viên trên lớp là rất cần thiết. Ngoài ra, người học cần được trang bị một số kiến thức cơ bản về cách phát âm tiếng Anh. Dưới đây là một số lưu ý người học cần nắm được để tự mình rèn luyện cách phát âm đạt hiệu quả. Ví dụ như một số quy tắc phát âm; trọng âm trong các từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên; quy tắc nhấn trọng âm,...

I. PHONETIC SYMBOLS:

I - Vowels:

a. Monothongs:

STT	Các âm	Cách phát âm	Ví dụ	
			Từ	Câu
1 <i>/ɪ/ - /i:/</i>	<i>/ɪ/</i>	Phần trước của lưỡi được nâng lên khi phát âm, mặt trước lưỡi được giữ ở vị trí thấp hơn so với vị trí phát âm âm <i>/i:/</i>	shift /ʃɪft/ limit /ˈlɪmɪt/ krill /krɪl/	That little bit of cake will fill you up before the meal.
	<i>/i:/</i>	Mở rộng miệng theo chiều ngang, khi phát âm đầu lưỡi hơi cong lên.	seal /si:l/ feat /fi:t/ scream /skri:m/	Eddie keeps the cheese in the freezer.
2 <i>/ʌ/ - /ɑ:/</i>	<i>/ʌ/</i>	Lưỡi và hàm dưới hạ xuống một chút. Miệng hơi mở.	double /ˈdʌbl/ hummock /ˈhʌmək/ stuck /stʌk/	My uncle is coming to my cousin's.

2	/ʌ/-/ɑ:/	/ɑ:/	Phía sau lưỡi hạ xuống, hàm dưới hạ xuống một chút. Miệng mở rộng hơn và lưỡi hạ sâu hơn so với khi phát âm âm /ʌ/	bath /bɑ:θ/ martyr /'mɑ:tə(r)/ shark /ʃɑ:k/	It is hard to park the car next to the park.
3	/e/-/æ/	/e/	Miệng hơi mở ra theo chiều ngang, hàm dưới hạ xuống một chút	event /r'vent/ deaf /def/ dress /dres/	Fred's friends said it was best to rest.
		/æ/	Miệng mở rộng như khi phát âm âm /ʌ/ nhưng phát âm thành âm /e/	patter /'pætə(r)/ add /æd/ cap /kæp/	She can put the cash in this bag when she leaves the bank
4	/ɒ/-/ɔ:/	/ɒ/	Môi tròn một chút và hướng về phía trước, hàm dưới hạ xuống	comment /'kɒment/ stock /stɒk/ dissolve /dɪ'zɒlv/	It is wrong Tom washed his dog in the shower.
		/ɔ:/	Môi thật tròn, môi hướng về phía trước, hàm hạ xuống	install /ɪn'stɔ:l/ law /lɔ:/ cosmonaut /'kɒzmənɔ:t/	Her daughter bought a horse last week.
5	/ʊ/-/u:/	/ʊ/	Môi tròn một chút và hơi hướng về phía trước, hàm dưới hạ xuống một chút.	look /lʊk/ put /pʊt/ book /bʊk/	The cook needs to look at cookbooks to cook good food
		/u:/	Môi tròn một chút và hướng về phía trước, hàm dưới nâng lên	school /sku:l/ bamboo /bæm'bu:/ movement /'mu:vmənt/	Sue chooses to buy this new pair of shoes.

6	/ə/	Thả lỏng môi và lưỡi. Miệng hơi mở và lưỡi hơi căng ra	oral /'ɔ:rəl/ serene /sə'ri:n/ desert /'dezət/	I ate an apple and a banana in the garden.
	/ə/-/ɜ:/	Thả lỏng môi, lưỡi và hàm	insert /ɪn'sɜ:t/ verge /vɜ:dʒ/ dirt /dɜ:t/	Her works were worse.

Practice 1: Circle the ONE word in each group of four that is NOT pronounced with the sound provided at the beginning.

- /i:/ A. sky B. pizza C. liter D. sleep
- /æ/ A. car B. cat C. mad D. apple
- /u:/ A. do B. foot C. move D. tool
- /e/ A. let B. weather C. press D. steak
- /ɒ/ A. rock B. copy C. most D. model
- /ɑ:/ A. army B. drama C. park D. warm
- /ɪ/ A. any B. rely C. funny D. carry
- /ʌ/ A. shut B. must C. full D. cut
- /ɜ:/ A. bored B. word C. burn D. heard
- /ə/ A. cabbage B. away C. woman D. sugar

b. Diphthongs:

STT	Các âm	Cách phát âm	Ví dụ	
			Từ	Câu
1	/eɪ/	Miệng mở rộng theo chiều ngang, hàm dưới nâng lên một chút	parade /pə'reɪd/ retail /'ri:teɪl/ age /eɪdʒ/	The eight-year-old boy played with a plate.
	/aɪ/	Miệng mở rộng theo cả chiều ngang và dọc sau đó thu hẹp chiều dọc và nâng hàm dưới lên	idol /'aɪdəl/ bride /braɪd/ tie /taɪ/	His wife booked a flight to Egypt because she wanted to see the Nile.

	/ɔɪ/	Môi tròn hướng về phía trước, hàm dưới hạ xuống một chút sau đó môi mở rộng theo chiều ngang, hàm dưới nâng lên	point /pɔɪnt/ soil /sɔɪl/ toy /tɔɪ/	The boy made noise with his toy.
2	/əʊ/	Môi để ở vị trí vừa phải sau đó chuyển môi thành hình tròn và hạ cằm xuống một chút	diploma /drɪ'pləʊmə/ enclose /ɪn'klaʊz/ harrow /'hærəʊ/	Rose knows she must not shout out loud in the house.
	/aʊ/	Môi mở hình tròn, cằm và lưỡi hạ xuống sau đó đưa môi về phía trước, cằm và lưỡi đồng thời nâng lên	powerful /'paʊəfl/ foul /faʊl/ coward /'kaʊəd/	We found our gowns downtown.
3	/eə/	Miệng mở ra theo chiều ngang một chút, hàm dưới hạ xuống một chút sau đó thả lỏng môi và lưỡi	aerial /'eəriəl/ scary /'skeəri/ bearing /'beərɪŋ/	Mary shared the pears fairly with Sarah.
	/ʊə/	Môi tròn và hướng về phía dưới một chút, cằm hạ xuống sau đó thả lỏng lưỡi và môi, nâng cằm lên một chút	sure /ʃʊə(r)/ mature /mə'tʃʊə(r)/ lure /lʊə(r)/	The tourists are securely assured.
	/ɪə/	Mở miệng vừa phải theo chiều ngang sau đó thu hẹp chiều ngang và để môi và lưỡi ở trạng thái thả lỏng	hear /hɪə(r)/ cheer /tʃɪə(r)/ near /nɪə(r)/	The mere reindeer here nearly disappears.

Practice 2: Circle the word which has underlined part pronounced differently from other words.

1. A. play B. can C. great D. aim
2. A. wide B. flies C. fill D. buy
3. A. town B. grown C. flown D. known
4. A. where B. fairly C. square D. harm
5. A. roll B. toe C. wrong D. code
6. A. rain B. rate C. racial D. ride
7. A. polite B. organize C. climb D. eight
8. A. destroy B. sour C. down D. plowing
9. A. going B. annoying C. borrowing D. sewing
10. A. convey B. obey C. prey D. eye

2- Consonants:

STT	Các âm	Cách phát âm	Ví dụ	
			Từ	Câu
1 /b/-/p/	/b/	Môi đóng sau đó mở ra nhưng không phát ra hơi. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	bid /bɪd/ bronze /brɒnz/ buddhism /'bʊdɪzəm/	She is about to buy a rubber globe.
	/p/	Môi đóng sau đó mở ra và có hơi phát ra.	pressure /'preʃə(r)/ pray /preɪ/ spirit /'spɪrɪt/	Patt put purple paint in the Spring pool.
2 /d/-/t/	/d/	Lưỡi chạm vào mặt sau của răng cửa hàm trên sau đó hạ xuống. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	donation /dəʊ'neɪʃn/ derive /dɪ'reɪv/ decent /'di:snt/	David's daughter didn't dance but his dad did.
	/t/	Vị trí của lưỡi và răng giống như /d/ nhưng âm không được phát ra từ cổ họng mà chỉ có một luồng hơi được phát ra khi lưỡi chạm vào mặt sau của răng.	tsunami /tsu:'nɑ:mi/ regret /rɪ'gret/ stability /stə'bɪləti/	Betty worked all night until ten in the next morning.

3	/s/	Luối gần với mặt sau của răng sau đó đẩy hơi qua khoảng trống giữa luối và gờ răng.	currency /'kʌrənsi/ social /'səʊʃl/ sector /'sektə(r)/	It is six or seven years since I lost the Chanel glasses.
	/z/	Vị trí của luối và răng giống âm /s/ nhưng âm được phát ra từ cổ họng và nghe như tiếng ong. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	reserved /rɪ'zɜ:vəd/ jazz /dʒæz/ compose /kəm'pəʊz/	We have visited this zoo three times.
4	/f/	Răng hàm trên chạm vào môi dưới và đẩy không khí qua khoảng trống.	feature /'fi:tʃə(r)/ dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ fine /faɪn/	Fred laughed when he found some fun stuff on the floor.
	/v/	Vị trí răng và môi giống âm /f/ nhưng có sự rung của cổ họng. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	volunteer /ˌvɒlən'tiə(r)/ converse /kən'vɜ:s/ victory /'vɪktəri/	Vera and the other twelve wives voted for visiting Venice.
5	/g/	Phần sau của luối chạm vào hàm ếch sau đó hạ luối xuống và đẩy không khí ra ngoài. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	gift /ɡɪft/ globe /ɡləʊb/ gay /geɪ/	Grandpa's guests are given egg and dog meat.
	/k/	Vị trí của luối như âm /g/ nhưng âm không được phát ra từ cổ họng và có một luồng hơi phát ra.	keen /ki:n/ expand /ɪk'spænd/ crest /krest/	Mike joined the soccer club.
6	/θ/	Luối để ở giữa hai hàm răng sau đó đẩy không khí ra ngoài.	theory /'θɪəri/ throne /θrəʊn/ death /deθ/	Thank you for your thoughtful birthday present.

6 /θ/-/ð/	/ð/	Vị trí của lưỡi như âm /θ/ nhưng có âm phát ra từ cổ họng. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	leather /'leðə(r)/ breathe /bri:ð/ them /ðəm/	Though my father and mother live with my other brother, they call me every day.
7 /ʒ/-/ʃ/	/ʒ/	Phần đầu lưỡi chạm vào phía sau của gờ răng sau đó đẩy không khí qua khoảng trống. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/ massage /'mæsɑ:ʒ/ vision /'viʒən/	They usually watch television for pleasure.
	/ʃ/	Vị trí của lưỡi giống như âm /ʒ/ nhưng không có âm thanh phát ra từ cổ họng.	inflation /ɪn'fleɪʃn/ acacia /ə'keɪʃə/ sociable /'səʊfəbl/	She shouldn't wash her shoes.
8 /tʃ/-/dʒ/	/tʃ/	Vị trí của lưỡi như âm /dʒ/ nhưng không có âm thanh phát ra từ cổ họng.	stretch /stretʃ/ intellectual /ɪntə'lektʃuəl/ structure /s'trʌktʃə/	There are some chicken on the kitchen chair.
	/dʒ/	Lưỡi chạm vào gờ răng sau đó đẩy lưỡi ra phía sau và đẩy không khí ra ngoài. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ biologist /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ oblige /ə'blaɪdʒ/	June's job is to make orange juice.
9 /m/- /n/-/ŋ/	/m/	Miệng khép lại và đưa không khí qua bằng đường mũi. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	embrace /ɪm'breɪs/ remote /rɪ'məʊt/ maximum /'mæksɪmə/	Maybe my mother will comb my hair.
	/n/	Không khí bị chặn bởi lưỡi và gờ răng sau đó đi qua đường mũi. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	grand /grænd/ shine /ʃaɪn/ notify /'nəʊtɪfaɪ/	Nancy knows she needs to listen to Moon song.

9	/m/- /n/-/ŋ/	/ŋ/	Không khí bị chặn bởi phần sau của lưỡi và phần trên của miệng sau đó đi qua đường mũi.	building /'bɪldɪŋ/ fascinating /'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/	The singers sang the long Finger song.
10	/l/-/r/- /h/	/l/	Lưỡi chạm vào gờ răng và đẩy không khí đi qua bề mặt của lưỡi. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	thoughtful /'θɔ:tfl/ illiteracy /ɪ'lɪtərəsi/ flood /flʌd/	The caller really wants to help with Larry's life.
		/r/	Lưỡi cong lên chạm vào hàm ếch, hàm dưới hạ xuống một chút. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	sorrow /'sɒrəʊ/ respect /rɪ'spekt/ interrupt /,ɪntə'rʌpt/	Rohde wrote the two books 'War and Peace' and 'Far Away'.
		/h/	Lưỡi cong lên một chút và tạo một khoảng trống nhỏ ở phía trong miệng	household /'haʊshəʊld/ here /hɪə(r)/ inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/	Harry had a strange habit. He never cut his hair.
11	/w/-/j/	/w/	Môi tròn sau đó mở một chút theo bề ngang. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	wilderness /'wɪldənəs/ willing /'wɪlɪŋ/ workforce /'wɜ:kfɔ:s/	Wanda went to the language club twice a week.
		/j/	Nâng lưỡi lên tạo một khoảng trống nhỏ với phía trên của miệng sau đó di chuyển cằm và lưỡi xuống một chút. Dây thanh quản rung khi phát âm.	reunite /,ri:ju:'naɪt/ unit /'ju:nɪt/ stew /stju:z/	We didn't use this method to cure the disease a few years ago.

Practice 3: On the line below each sentence, write the phonetic symbols (/s/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /t/, /d/, /j/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /ʒ/, /ʃ/) representing the sound of the underlined letters.

1. Did Sue choose her new shoes?
2. Jan is younger than Joe.
3. Magicians use illusions in their shows.
4. The seizure of Caesar was in Asia.
5. She thinks Thelma is shy.
6. The zipper on my jeans is jammed.
7. It's a good faith.
8. Seth said set the table.
9. Cass paid cash for the catch of the day.
10. She's eating a cheese sandwich.

*** Stress (Cách đánh dấu trọng âm).**

Tiếng Anh không phải là một trong những ngôn ngữ mà người ta có thể dựa vào các âm tiết trong từ để quyết định vị trí đánh trọng âm. Nhiều soạn giả tiếng Anh đã cho rằng trọng âm từ của tiếng Anh khó dự đoán đến mức tốt nhất là coi việc đánh trọng âm như một đặc tính riêng của từng từ và khi học mỗi từ thì người ta cũng phải học luôn cách đánh trọng âm của từ ấy. Theo ý kiến của chúng tôi thì đây là một quan điểm xác đáng và không có gì là cường điệu. Trong thực tế, nhiều tác giả các sách hướng dẫn về ngữ âm tiếng Anh đều cố gắng đưa ra một số các quy tắc nhất định về trọng âm của từ để rồi sau đó đều nói thêm rằng bên cạnh các quy tắc đó là rất nhiều các trường hợp ngoại lệ. Đôi khi số trường hợp ngoại lệ nhiều đến mức người học đành phải bằng lòng với quan điểm cho rằng học từ nào thì cần phải học luôn trọng âm của từ ấy.

Tuy nhiên, khi xác định trọng âm của một từ nào đó, chúng ta cần xem xét đến một số thông tin sau:

- + Về mặt hình thái: từ đó là từ đơn, từ phái sinh (có tiền tố/hậu tố) hay từ ghép.
- + Từ loại của từ đó: danh, động, tính từ, ...
- + Số lượng âm tiết của từ.
- + Cấu trúc âm vị học của các âm tiết trong từ.
- Một số quy tắc đánh trọng âm.

1- Stress in two-syllable words:

a. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất:

- Hầu hết danh từ 2 âm tiết

Ví dụ: wholesale, terror, antler

- Hầu hết tính từ 2 âm tiết

Ví dụ: stagnant, passive, risky

b. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai:

- Hầu hết động từ có 2 âm tiết

Ví dụ: control, delight, rely

- Hầu hết các đại từ phản thân

Ví dụ: himself, herself, themselves

2- Stress in three-syllable and more than three-syllable words:

- Trọng âm rơi vào các đuôi: *ee, oo, oon, ese, ain, ette, eer, ality, esque, metal, ique, aire.*

Ví dụ: refugee, career, Vietnamese

Một số từ đặc biệt như *committee* (trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai), *beautician* (trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2).

- Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết ngay sát các đuôi: *sion, ic, tion, logy, ity, nomy, graphy, ial, ian, uty, ior, iour, ience, ient, ious, eous, cion, ory, ive, ular, ical, ible, ish, id.*

Ví dụ: competition, convenience, romantic

- Trọng âm không bị ảnh hưởng bởi các phụ tố: *able, age, al, en, ful, ing, ish, less, ment, ous.*

- Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết cách các đuôi sau một âm tiết: *ate, ite, ude, ute, ce, cy, ty, phy, gy, ize.*

Ví dụ: communicate, recognize, influence

3. Others:

1- The pronunciation of "s" – "ed" ending

a. "s" ending:

- Phát âm là "s" khi âm cuối cùng của từ là âm câm (voiceless)

Ví dụ: undertakes, eliminates, daunts, presents

- Phát âm là "z" khi âm cuối cùng của từ là âm phát (voiced)

Ví dụ: sings, survives, waterfalls, dissolves

- Phát âm là "iz" khi âm cuối của từ là một trong các âm /s/, /z/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/,

/ʒ/, /ʃ/

Ví dụ: watches, charges, squashes, increases

b. "ed" ending:

- Phát âm là "t" khi âm cuối cùng của từ là âm câm (voiceless)

Ví dụ: dressed, laughed, clapped

- Phát âm là "d" khi âm cuối cùng của từ là âm phát (voiced)

Ví dụ: loved, captured, lulled

- Phát âm là "id" sau các âm /t/, /d/

Ví dụ: initiated, heated, needed

Practice 4: Circle the word which has underlined part pronounced differently from other words:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>laughed</u> | B. <u>stopped</u> | C. <u>produced</u> | D. <u>believed</u> |
| 2. A. <u>works</u> | B. <u>eyes</u> | C. <u>needs</u> | D. <u>learns</u> |
| 3. A. <u>headaches</u> | B. <u>wishes</u> | C. <u>finishes</u> | D. <u>dressess</u> |
| 4. A. <u>missed</u> | B. <u>watched</u> | C. <u>realized</u> | D. <u>worked</u> |
| 5. A. <u>brushes</u> | B. <u>washes</u> | C. <u>dedicates</u> | D. <u>possesses</u> |

2- Strong form and weak form :

a. Conjunctions and prepositions:

- Thông thường các liên từ và giới từ không được nhấn mạnh:

Ví dụ: I go to /tə/ school by /baɪ/ motorbike every morning.

- Các giới từ và liên từ được nhấn mạnh khi đứng ở cuối câu:

Ví dụ: Where are you from /frɒm/?

- Hai giới từ đối nghịch hoặc kết hợp nhau trong một câu thì chúng được nhấn mạnh.

Ví dụ: The water comes **above** /ə'baʊ/ our ankles, **below** /bi'ləʊ/ our knees.

3- Linking:

- Khi nói, các từ không phát âm riêng lẻ mà chúng có sự liên kết với nhau. Khi một từ kết thúc bằng một phụ âm và từ tiếp theo bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm thì phụ âm của từ đứng trước sẽ được nối với nguyên âm của từ đứng sau.

- 3 âm /r/, /j/ và /w/ được thêm vào giữa các từ để tách các nguyên âm.

- Phụ âm /r/ được sử dụng để tách các nguyên âm khi có một chữ cái r đứng cuối của từ đầu tiên. Trong nhiều loại giọng tiếng Anh, nếu chữ cái r đứng cuối cùng của một từ thì nó không được phát âm nhưng nếu từ tiếp theo bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm thì r được phát âm với mục đích để tách 2 nguyên âm.

4- Rhythm:

- Nhịp điệu được hiểu là những tiếng đập tương đối đều nhau giữa các âm tiết nhận trọng âm.

- Âm tiết nhận trọng âm có xu hướng xảy ra ở các khoảng thời gian tương đối đều nhau cho dù nó có bị các âm tiết không nhận trọng âm làm cho gián đoạn hay không.

- Trọng âm được thay thế trong các văn cảnh khác nhau.

5- Intonation:

a. The falling tune:

- Xuất hiện ở những câu có nội dung chỉ dẫn, yêu cầu, khẳng định chân lý, câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng các từ để hỏi Wh-, câu cảm thán.

b. The rising tune:

- Xuất hiện ở những câu hỏi Yes-No và những câu khẳng định mang tính liệt kê sự vật, sự việc nhưng lại "falling tune" ở sự vật, sự việc cuối cùng.

II. ÔN TẬP CÁC THÌ (Tense review)

Thì hiện tại đơn (*Present simple*), quá khứ đơn (*Simple past*), quá khứ tiếp diễn (*Past continuous*), hiện tại tiếp diễn (*Present continuous*), hiện tại hoàn thành (*Present perfect*), quá khứ hoàn thành (*Past perfect*) và tương lai đơn (*Simple future*).

a) Thì hiện tại đơn (Present simple)

Thì hiện tại đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động hoặc sự kiện lặp đi lặp lại.

Jane usually goes to school by bus.

- Một sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lí.

The earth goes round the sun.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

- Một hành động hoặc sự kiện xảy ra theo quy luật.

The International Junior Science Olympiad (IJSO) is organized once a year in different countries.

b) Thì quá khứ đơn (Simple past)

Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động hoặc một sự kiện đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ.

We went fishing yesterday.

Nike returned to England 2 years ago.

- Hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ.

Students came back home every summer vacation.

- Một loạt các hành động nối tiếp nhau trong quá khứ.

My mother walked into the kitchen, turned on the light and cooked something for dinner.

c) Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn (Past continuous)

Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động hoặc sự kiện đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

I was being interviewed until 9 p.m yesterday.

- Một hành động đang xảy ra thì một hành động khác xen vào trong quá khứ.

Yesterday, I was watching TV when my father came back home from work.

- Hai hành động xảy ra đồng thời trong quá khứ.

My father was reading a magazine while my mother was watching TV.

d) Thì hiện tại hoàn thành (Present perfect)

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động hay một sự kiện bắt đầu trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và có thể tiếp tục ở tương lai.

Lan has cooked for half an hour.

Mary has studied at that university since 1990.

- Một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ mà kết quả còn lưu ở hiện tại.

The lift has broken down. (I have to use the stairs.)

The train hasn't arrived. (I am still waiting for it.)

- Một kinh nghiệm đã trải qua nhưng người nói không đề cập đến thời điểm.

Jane has gone to Japan.

How long has Huong stayed in Australia?

e) Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (Present continuous)

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói.

She is running very fast. I can't catch her.

My sister is reading a book in the library at the moment.

- Một sự thay đổi đang xảy ra xung quanh thời điểm nói.

"Vietnam is changing every day," the foreigners said.

The Earth is getting warmer and warmer.

- Một hành động được lên kế hoạch từ trước cho tương lai gần và chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra.

My father is having a meeting with the director of Japanese company tomorrow morning.

We are going to Nha Trang beach tomorrow afternoon.

f) Thì quá khứ hoàn thành (Past perfect)

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành được dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra và kết thúc trước một thời điểm hoặc một hành động khác trong quá khứ.

I went to the cinema after I had finished my homework.

My mother had given me a lot of presents before Christmas last year.

g) Thì tương lai đơn (Simple future)

Thì tương lai đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động hoặc một sự kiện nói chung sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

I will confirm the date if I know exactly the time tomorrow.

- Dự đoán hoặc mong đợi.

Kate promises she will come in time.

- Một lời đề nghị.

Don't hesitate to ask me. I'll give you a hand.

h) Thì tương lai gần (be + going to infinitive)

Thì tương lai gần được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động hoặc một sự kiện được lên kế hoạch cho tương lai.

The Government is going to build a new school here.

All of the poor children are going to be taken care by the sponsors.

- Một hành động hoặc sự kiện chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai (có thể nhìn thấy một số dấu hiệu).

Look at the black clouds. It's going to rain.

Be careful! The ladder is going to fall down.

III. GIỚI TỪ (Prepositions)

a) Giới từ chỉ thời gian

- * **At:** được dùng để chỉ giờ: *at 6 o'clock, at 9 p.m, at midnight/at lunchtime.*

At cũng được dùng trong những cụm từ: *at night; at Christmas/ at Easter; at the moment/ at present; at the same time; at the age of; at the beginning of; at the end of.*

- * **On:** được dùng để chỉ thứ, ngày: *on April 21st; on Friday(s); on Christmas Day.*

On cũng được dùng trong những cụm từ: *on Friday morning(s); on Sunday afternoon(s); on Monday evening(s); on Saturday night(s); on weekends.*

- * **In:** được dùng để chỉ năm, tháng, mùa, thế kỉ: *in April; in the 21st century; in 2010; in the 1990s; in (the) winter; in the Middle Ages.*

In cũng được dùng trong những cụm từ: *in the morning(s); in the afternoon(s); in the evening(s).*

Chú ý: không dùng *in, on, at* trước những từ như *next, last*

*I'll see you **next** Friday.*

*They got married **last** month.*

- * **For:** dùng để chỉ khoảng thời gian hành động diễn ra được bao lâu:

for six years; for two hours; for a week

*I've lived in this house **for** six years.*

- * **During:** dùng để nói về một hành động tiếp diễn trong khoảng thời gian bao lâu.

During the lesson; during our vacation; during the night

*I will come and see my grandmother **during** my vacation.*

- By + a time = không muộn hơn ...

You have to hand the essay by Monday.

- Until: cho đến khi

I'll be working until 11 o'clock.

b) Giới từ chỉ địa điểm

- Dùng at khi nói tới một sự kiện:

at a party; at a concert; at a conference; at the movies; at a football game

At còn được dùng trong một số cụm từ: *at work; at an airport; at sea; at a station; at the seashore.*

- Dùng in khi nói tới thành phố, làng mạc, đất nước: *in Hanoi/ Vietnam.*

In còn được dùng trong một số cụm từ: *in bed; in prison / jail; in the hospital.*

c) Giới từ chỉ phương tiện

- Dùng by để nói về phương tiện đi lại: *by car; by train; by plane; by bus, ...*

- Dùng on để nói phương tiện đi bộ: *on foot*

Ngoài ra, mỗi danh từ / động từ / tính từ lại đi với giới từ riêng:

a reason for something; a solution to a problem; an invitation to a party, wedding; famous for; responsible for; interested in; fond of, ...

IV. CÂU TRỰC TIẾP – GIÁN TIẾP (Direct speech/ Indirect speech)

Câu gián tiếp dùng để tường thuật lại lời nói trực tiếp từ người thứ nhất đến người thứ ba thông qua người thứ hai. Sau đây là một số lưu ý khi chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp:

- **Thay đổi về thì:** Nếu động từ tường thuật dùng ở thì quá khứ, chúng ta phải áp dụng một số quy tắc nhất định về đổi thì của động từ trong câu gián tiếp. Thông thường, động từ trong câu gián tiếp sẽ được đổi lùi về một thì so với câu trực tiếp.

Câu trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Câu gián tiếp (Indirect speech)
Hiện tại đơn "Nga wants to be a good student so she learns hard."	Quá khứ đơn Nga said she wanted to be a good student so she learned hard.

Hiện tại tiếp diễn <i>"Peter is having breakfast now."</i>	Quá khứ tiếp diễn <i>She said Peter was having breakfast then.</i>
Hiện tại hoàn thành <i>"My family has moved to London since 2009."</i>	Quá khứ hoàn thành <i>My friend told me that his family had moved to London since 2009.</i>
Tương lai đơn (will) <i>"I'll give him some money."</i>	Tương lai trong quá khứ (would) <i>She said she would give him some money.</i>
Quá khứ đơn <i>"Who did you talk to yesterday, Nam?"</i>	Quá khứ hoàn thành <i>My mother wanted to know who Nam had talked to the day before.</i>
Quá khứ tiếp diễn <i>"Hien was doing homework at 3 p.m yesterday."</i>	Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn <i>Hien said she had been doing homework at 3 p.m the previous day/ the day before.</i>

- **Thay đổi trạng ngữ trong câu gián tiếp:** Nếu động từ tường thuật dùng ở thì quá khứ, chúng ta phải áp dụng một số quy tắc nhất định về đổi trạng ngữ. Một số biến đổi thường gặp:

Câu trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Câu gián tiếp (Indirect speech)
Tomorrow	The following day/ the next day
Next Sunday	The next Sunday
In two weeks	In two weeks' time
Today	The same day/ that day
Yesterday	The day before/ the previous day
Yesterday evening	The previous evening
The day before yesterday	Two days before/earlier
Two days ago	Two days before/earlier
Next week	The following week/ the next week

Last week	The previous week
Now	Then
Here	There
This (morning)	That (morning)
At present	Then
This, these, that, those (as adjectives)	The
This, these, that, those (as pronouns)	It, they/ them

- Một số động từ thường được dùng để chuyển câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp:

** say, agree, hope, admit, reply, tell*

Câu trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Câu gián tiếp (Indirect speech)
1. "I try to work hard to get a high salary".	1. Nam said that he tried to work hard to get a high salary.
2. "Jane doesn't want to come to Pate's party."	2. Jane told me that she didn't want to come to Pate's party.
3. "My daughter was writing a letter to her Japanese friends yesterday afternoon."	3. She informed me that her daughter had been writing a letter to her Japanese friends the afternoon before.
4. "Mary will be a good teacher."	4. Mary's mother hoped she would be a good teacher.

** offer, refuse, agree, promise, advise, tell, threaten, warn*

Câu trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Câu gián tiếp (Indirect speech)
"I'll take you to the zoo."	He offered to take her to the zoo.
"Read the passage carefully."	She advised us to read the passage carefully.
"Your money will be refunded."	They promised to refund our money.
"You should get a job."	His father advised him to get a job.

** apologize, thank,...*

"I'm sorry I came late."	She apologized for coming late.
"Thank you for your assistance."	He thanked her for her assistance.

- Câu cầu khiến:

Ask/ tell/ order + somebody to do something

Câu trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Câu gián tiếp (Indirect speech)
"Look at the board, please."	The teacher asked us to look at the board.
"Please don't make noise."	She told them not to make noise.
"Don't go out."	The sister told her little brother not to go out.
"Don't move."	The policeman ordered the burglar not to move.
"Turn off the lights before leaving"	The teacher asked students to turn off the lights before leaving.

- Câu hỏi trong câu gián tiếp:

Câu hỏi WH- questions: Đảo vị trí chủ ngữ lên trước động từ chính, bỏ trợ động từ.

"How far is it from the hotel to the bank?"	He wondered how far it was from the hotel to the bank.
"How much money do you need?"	She asked how much money I needed.

Câu hỏi Yes/ No questions: Dùng *whether* hoặc *if*

"Are they happy?"	He asked if they were happy.
"Will you come back at 6 p.m tomorrow?"	She wondered whether I would come back at 6 p.m the next day.

V. THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG (Passive)

a. Câu bị động tiếng Anh thường được dùng nhấn mạnh vào người chịu tác động hay nhận tác động hơn là người gây ra tác động đó.

He was rescued yesterday. (Anh ta đã được giải cứu hôm qua.)

b. Khi không biết người gây ra tác động đó là ai.

My book was taken away. (Cuốn sách của tôi đã bị lấy đi.)

c. Khi bản thân người nói vì lí do nào đó không nêu ra người gây ra tác động hay hành động đó.

I was informed about your business trip. (Tôi đã được thông tin về chuyến công tác của anh.)

- Cách chuyển đổi từ chủ động sang bị động:

Active	Passive
a. Present simple: O → S + to be + P2	a. Jane cleans the doors carefully. → The doors are cleaned carefully by Jane.
b. Present continuous: O → S + to be + being + P2	b. My sister is making a new pot. → A new pot is being made by my sister.
c. Simple past: O → S + to be (past) + P2	c. James Joyce wrote "Dubliners". → "Dubliners" was written by James Joyce.
d. Past continuous: O → S + to be (past) + being + P2	d. They were drawing a picture of the sea. → A picture of the sea was being drawn.
e. Present perfect: O → S + have + been + P2	e. They have produced over 20 models. → Over 20 models have been produced.
f. Past perfect: O → S + had + been + P2	f. My father had bought me a new bike. → I had been bought a new bike by my father.
g. Near future: O → S + to be going to be + P2	g. They are going to build a new factory here. → A new factory is going to be built here.
h. Future tense: O → S + will be + P2	h. I will finish this work in two hours. → This work will be finished in two hours.
i. Modal verbs: can, could, should, may, might, ought to. O → S + modal verbs + be + P2	i. He can explain the reasons. → The reasons can be explained by him.

VI. SO SÁNH (Comparisons)

a. Dạng so sánh hơn và dạng so sánh hơn nhất (Comparatives and Superlatives)

* So sánh hơn (Comparatives)

So sánh hơn là để so sánh giữa hai người hoặc vật/sự vật. Trong câu thường sử dụng THAN hoặc có thể dùng từ nối, ví dụ: BUT

Nam is shorter than Trung.

Trung is tall, but Nam is taller.

Jack learns harder than I do.

Maria learns hard, but Jack learns harder.

* So sánh hơn nhất (Superlatives)

So sánh hơn nhất là để so sánh nhiều hơn hai người hoặc vật. Thông thường các câu so sánh hơn nhất có THE.

Minh is the tallest in the class.

Trung is tall, and Nam is taller, but Minh is the tallest.

Tom came the earliest in the class.

b. Dạng so sánh hơn và dạng so sánh hơn nhất của tính từ (Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives)

- Để hình thành dạng so sánh của tính từ phụ thuộc vào số lượng âm tiết của tính từ đó. Âm tiết là những âm được phát âm thành tiếng. Ví dụ: "sing" chứa một âm tiết, nhưng "singing" chứa hai âm tiết *sing* và *-ing*.

- Sau đây là các quy tắc của dạng so sánh với tính từ:

Tính từ Adjective form	So sánh hơn Comparative	So sánh nhất Superlative
Tính từ một âm tiết kết thúc là -e VD: wide, fine, cute	thêm -r: → <i>wider, finer, cuter</i>	thêm -st: → <i>widest, finest, cutest</i>
Tính từ có một âm tiết nhưng kết thúc bằng một nguyên âm và một phụ âm VD: hot, big, fat	nhân đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm -er: → <i>hotter, bigger, fatter</i>	nhân đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm -est: → <i>hottest, biggest, fattest</i>
Tính từ có một âm tiết kết thúc bằng một nguyên âm và nhiều hơn một phụ âm. VD: light, neat, fast	thêm -er: → <i>lighter, neater, faster</i>	thêm -est: → <i>lightest, neatest, fastest</i>
Tính từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc bằng y VD: happy, silly, lonely	chuyển y thành i sau đó thêm -er: → <i>happier, sillier, lonelier</i>	chuyển y thành i sau đó thêm -est: → <i>happiest, silliest, loneliest</i>

Tính từ có hai âm tiết trở lên, không kết thúc bằng y VD: modern, interesting, beautiful	thêm more trước tính từ → <i>more modern,</i> <i>more interesting,</i> <i>more beautiful</i>	thêm most trước tính từ → <i>most modern,</i> <i>most interesting,</i> <i>most beautiful</i>
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c. Dạng so sánh hơn và dạng so sánh nhất của trạng từ (Comparatives and Superlatives of Adverbs)

- Sau đây là các quy tắc của dạng so sánh với trạng từ:

Trạng từ Adverb form	So sánh hơn Comparative	So sánh nhất Superlative
Trạng từ kết thúc là -ly VD: quickly, comfortably, easily	thêm more trước trạng từ: → <i>more quickly,</i> <i>more comfortably,</i> <i>more easily</i>	Thêm most trước trạng từ: → <i>most quickly,</i> <i>most comfortably,</i> <i>most easily</i>
Trạng từ bất quy tắc VD: hard, fast, early, late	thêm -er: → <i>harder, faster,</i> <i>earlier, later</i>	thêm -est: → <i>hardest, fastest,</i> <i>earliest, latest</i>

Lưu ý: Một số các tính từ hay trạng từ so sánh có các dạng đặc biệt:

bad/ badly → worse/ worst

far → farther/further và farthest/furthest

good/ well → better/ best

little → less/ least

much hoặc many → more/ most

He is the worst boy in the class.

Baltimore is further away than Washington.

d. So sánh kép:

Là loại so sánh với cấu trúc *càng... càng...* Loại so sánh này có thể đi với một sự vật, hiện tượng (diễn tả sự thay đổi trong bản thân sự vật, hiện tượng đó), hoặc đi với hai hay nhiều sự vật, hiện tượng mà sự thay đổi của sự vật, hiện tượng này sẽ tác động đến sự thay đổi của sự vật, hiện tượng khác.

*** So sánh kép trong bản thân một sự vật, hiện tượng.**

- Đối với tính từ ngắn:

comparative + and + comparative

- Đối với tính từ dài hoặc trạng từ:

more and more + adjective

- *The weather is getting hotter and hotter.*

- *Jenny is becoming more and more beautiful.*

*** So sánh kép liên quan đến hai hay nhiều sự vật, hiện tượng.**

The + comparative + S + V, the + comparative + S + V

The more + S + V, the + comparative + S + V

The more + S + V, the more + S + V

The + comparative + S + V, the more + S + V

The + comparative, the + comparative

- *The harder you work, the better result you will get.*

- *The more you pay attention, the better you will understand the lesson.*

- *The more she learns, the more she understands.*

- *The more carefully Jim does the exercises, the more he succeeds.*

VII. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN (Conditional sentences):

- **Câu điều kiện gồm có hai phần:** Một phần nêu lên điều kiện và một phần còn lại nêu lên kết quả hay còn được gọi là mệnh đề chỉ điều kiện và mệnh đề chỉ kết quả.

If it rains, I will stay at home.

You will pass the exam if you work hard.

- Hai mệnh đề trong câu điều kiện có thể đổi chỗ được cho nhau.

If you work hard, you will pass the exam.

*** Các loại câu điều kiện:**

Câu điều kiện loại 1: Có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

If I have enough money, I will travel around the world.

If clause	Main clause
S + V (do/does)	S + V (will do)
S + V (present)	S + V (present)
S + V (present)	S + V (imperative)

Câu điều kiện loại 2: Không có thực ở hiện tại, ước muốn ở hiện tại (nhưng thực tế không thể xảy ra).

If I had millions of US dollars now, I would give you a half. (I have some money only now.)

If I were the president, I would build more hospitals. (I'm not the president.)

If clause	Main clause
S + V (did)	S + would + V (do)

Câu điều kiện loại 3: Không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ - mang tính ước muốn trong quá khứ (nhưng thực tế không thể xảy ra).

If they had had enough money, they would have bought that villa.

If clause	Main clause
S + V (had done)	S + V (would have done)

Câu điều kiện loại Zero: gồm hai mệnh đề, một mệnh đề *if* và một mệnh đề chính (Trong phần lớn các câu điều kiện loại zero, chúng ta có thể sử dụng *when* hoặc *if* mà nghĩa của câu vẫn giữ nguyên).

Câu điều kiện loại zero thường dùng để chỉ sự thật hiển nhiên.

If you heat water to 100 degrees Celsius, it boils.

* Lưu ý: If not = Unless

- Unless cũng thường được dùng trong câu điều kiện.

Unless we start at once, we will be late.

If we don't start at once, we will be late.

Unless you study hard, you won't pass the exams.

If you don't study hard, you won't pass the exams.

VIII. MỆNH ĐỀ (Clauses)

a. Mệnh đề quan hệ:

Những từ đứng đầu các mệnh đề tính ngữ (who, whom, which...) được gọi là các đại từ liên hệ vì chúng được thay cho danh từ đứng trước và chỉ về một đối tượng với danh từ.

* **Who:** dùng thay cho danh từ đi trước, làm chủ từ.

The man who saw the accident yesterday is my neighbour.

* **Whom:** dùng thay cho danh từ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ.

The man whom I talked to yesterday is John.

* **Which:** được dùng thay cho danh từ chỉ đồ vật, con vật, sự vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ.

The horse which I recently bought is from Sa Pa.

* **Whose:** được dùng để chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật đứng trước.

A child whose parents are dead is called an orphan.

* **Of which:** dùng để chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ vật đứng trước, không dùng cho người.

This is the dictionary the cover of which has come off.

* **That:** có thể dùng để thay thế **who, whom, which** nếu danh từ đi trước nó là người hoặc vật. Đặc biệt trong các trường hợp sau đây, **that** thường được dùng nhiều hơn:

+ Khi đi sau: *all, same, any, the first, the last*, và đôi khi sau *It is/ It was*

+ Khi đi sau các đại từ bất định: *no one, nobody, nothing, something, somebody, someone, anybody,...*

I don't like the jacket that is hung over there.

b. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định và mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định

* Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định:

Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định cho người nghe biết người hay vật nào người nói đang đề cập đến. Nếu bỏ mệnh đề quan hệ xác định, người nghe không thể biết người nói đang nói đến người/vật nào.

The man who you met yesterday can speak English and French well.

*** Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định:**

Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định cho người nghe biết thông tin bổ sung về người hoặc vật đang được nói đến. Trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định luôn phải có các đại từ quan hệ.

Mr. Smith, who is a doctor, has published his first collection of poems

Không dùng **that** trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định. Luôn phải có dấu phẩy (,) để ngăn cách giữa mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định và mệnh đề chính. Nếu bỏ mệnh đề quan hệ đi thì câu vẫn đủ ý.

Khi đại từ quan hệ là tân ngữ của giới từ, giới từ thường đứng ở cuối mệnh đề quan hệ (đặc biệt là trong cách sử dụng thông thường, không trang trọng).

The playground wasn't used by those children who it was built for.

Trong văn phong trang trọng, người ta có thể đặt giới từ trước đại từ quan hệ **which** (với vật) hoặc **whom** (với người).

An actor with whom Gelson had previously worked contacted him about the role.

c. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ: làm chức năng của một trạng từ hay phó từ. mệnh đề trạng ngữ có các loại sau đây:

*** Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích:**

- **So that:** She dresses like that so that everyone will notice her.
- **For fear that:** I am telling you this for fear that you should make a mistake.
- **In case:** We had better take an umbrella in case it rains.

*** Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nguyên nhân:**

- **Because:** He sold the car because it was too small.
- **As:** As he was tired, he sat down.
- **Since:** Since we have no money, we can't buy it.
- **For:** For they were too busy, they didn't want to go out with me.

*** Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn:**

- **Where:** I will go where you tell me.
- **Wherever:** Sit wherever you like.

*** Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian:**

- **When:** When it rains, I usually go to school by bus.

- **While:** I learned a lot of Japanese while I was in Tokyo.
- **Before:** She had learned English before she came to England.
- **After:** He came after night had fallen.
- **Since:** I have not been well since I returned home.
- **As:** I saw her as she was leaving home.
- **Till/until:** I'll stay here till/until you get back.
- **As soon as:** As soon as John heard the news he wrote to me.

*** Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả:**

- So + adjective/adverb + that

The coffee is so hot that I cannot drink it.

- Such (a) + noun + that

It was such a hot day that I took off my jacket.

*** Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự tương phản:**

- Though/ although (mặc dù)

Though he looks ill, he is really very strong.

Nếu mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự tương phản đứng đầu câu, chúng ta phải dùng dấu phẩy (,) để phân tách mệnh đề trạng ngữ với mệnh đề chính.

IX. MỘT SỐ CẤU TRÚC THƯỜNG DÙNG (More Structures)

- a. **So** và **therefore** đều được dùng để giới thiệu kết quả của một việc.

So phổ biến hơn trong văn nói, **therefore** phổ biến hơn trong văn viết.

- **So** là liên từ thường đứng ở giữa câu, nối mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân và mệnh đề chỉ kết quả. Trong trường hợp này, mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân phải đứng trước.

Nam gets good marks so his parents are very happy.

- **Therefore** là trạng từ có thể đứng ở đầu một câu mới chỉ kết quả.

My car had broken. Therefore, I came back home later than usual.

- b. **But** và **however** đều được dùng để diễn tả hai ý đối lập nhau trong một câu hoặc trong một ngữ đoạn ngắn.

I have never met her before, but I think I can make friends with her.

I have never met her before, however, I think I can make friends with her.

- **But** dùng nối hai mệnh đề và thường đứng ở đầu mệnh đề thứ hai.

- **However** là một trạng từ, nó có thể đứng ở các vị trí khác nhau trong câu. Trước *however*, ta dùng dấu chấm câu (.), dấu phẩy (,) hoặc dấu chấm phẩy (;).

However, the police did not believe him.

The police, however, did not believe him.

The police did not believe him, however.

c. **not only...but also** dùng để nhấn mạnh không chỉ ... mà còn (người, vật).

The lecture was not only very long but also very dull.

d. **either...or** dùng để diễn tả sự lựa chọn một trong hai khả năng.

Give me the money back either to me or my sister as soon as possible.

e. **neither...nor** dùng để nhấn mạnh sự không lựa chọn cả hai khả năng.

Neither Emma nor Susan gets on well with Chloe.

f. **both ... and** dùng để nhấn mạnh sự lựa chọn cả hai khả năng.

Mai likes both going shopping and cooking.

g. **Used to:**

Chỉ một thói quen, một hành động thường xuyên xảy ra trong quá khứ.

S + used to + V (inf)...

(+) Khẳng định: S + used to + V(inf)

When I was in England, I used to drive on the left hand side.

(-) Phủ định: S + didn't use to + V(inf)

I didn't use to watch football.

(?) Nghi vấn: Did + S + use to + V(inf)?

Did you use to drink a lot of wine?

Lưu ý: phân biệt cách dùng 'To be used to/ to get used to + Ving'

My sister is used to getting up early to prepare breakfast.

(Chị gái tôi đã quen dậy sớm để chuẩn bị bữa sáng.)

Tom gets used to having breakfast very early.

(Tom đã quen dần với việc ăn sáng rất sớm.)

h. Phrasal verbs (Cụm động từ)

- Cấu tạo: **Phrasal verbs** gồm một động từ đi kèm với một phụ từ khác để tạo ra nghĩa mới. Phụ từ có thể là giới từ (preposition), hoặc tiểu trạng từ (adverbial particle), ví dụ: *to come in, to go out, to go in for, to take care of, ...*

- **Phrasal verbs** được sử dụng như một động từ:

When will you come back?

Suddenly the TV went out.

- **Phrasal verbs** được dùng trong cấu trúc bị động:

Her parents took care of him. (câu chủ động)

He was taken care of by her parents. (câu bị động)

- Vị trí của các phụ từ trong **phrasal verbs** khi đi với bộ ngữ có chức năng như một danh từ hoặc một đại từ:

She threw away her old handbag.

Her old briefcase was falling to pieces, so she threw it away.

David borrowed some money from his sister and never paid her back.

David never paid back all that money he borrowed.

- Nghĩa của các **phrasal verbs**:

Nếu như một **phrasal verb** có động từ cùng nghĩa thì trong các trường hợp trang trọng, động từ sẽ được sử dụng và ngược lại trong các trường hợp ít trang trọng hơn thì ta dùng các **phrasal verbs**.

Are you going to carry on/ continue your studies?

We must fix up/ arrange the meeting.

B. BÀI TẬP Củng cố kiến thức cơ bản

Trong khuôn khổ cuốn hướng dẫn này nhóm tác giả không thể giới thiệu được hết các dạng bài, tuy nhiên dựa vào 9 phần ôn tập cơ bản, một phần giới thiệu phương pháp đọc hiểu, một phần giới thiệu cách viết câu..., các em có thể tham khảo một bài luyện tập tương ứng, một số bài đọc hiểu và phần viết trắc nghiệm sau:

Practice 1 - Phonetics

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently by circling the corresponding letter A or B, C, D.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>own</u> | B. <u>down</u> | C. <u>clown</u> | D. <u>town</u> |
| 2. A. <u>above</u> | B. <u>move</u> | C. <u>love</u> | D. <u>glove</u> |
| 3. A. <u>worked</u> | B. <u>started</u> | C. <u>looked</u> | D. <u>cooked</u> |
| 4. A. <u>continue</u> | B. <u>additional</u> | C. <u>territories</u> | D. <u>primary</u> |
| 5. A. <u>wealth</u> | B. <u>meat</u> | C. <u>peaceful</u> | D. <u>beaches</u> |
| 6. A. <u>cow</u> | B. <u>go</u> | C. <u>know</u> | D. <u>throw</u> |
| 7. A. <u>promise</u> | B. <u>despite</u> | C. <u>economize</u> | D. <u>enterprise</u> |
| 8. A. <u>feel</u> | B. <u>meal</u> | C. <u>she'll</u> | D. <u>well</u> |
| 9. A. <u>scholar</u> | B. <u>aching</u> | C. <u>chemist</u> | D. <u>approach</u> |
| 10. A. <u>decided</u> | B. <u>engaged</u> | C. <u>expected</u> | D. <u>attracted</u> |

2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others by circling the corresponding letter A or B, C, D.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 11. A. <u>opponent</u> | B. <u>beautiful</u> | C. <u>calendar</u> | D. <u>dinosaur</u> |
| 12. A. <u>teacher</u> | B. <u>design</u> | C. <u>after</u> | D. <u>kingdom</u> |
| 13. A. <u>open</u> | B. <u>provide</u> | C. <u>complete</u> | D. <u>prefer</u> |
| 14. A. <u>apple</u> | B. <u>England</u> | C. <u>shampoo</u> | D. <u>grammar</u> |
| 15. A. <u>author</u> | B. <u>painter</u> | C. <u>permit</u> | D. <u>surfing</u> |
| 16. A. <u>detail</u> | B. <u>distress</u> | C. <u>symbol</u> | D. <u>sausage</u> |
| 17. A. <u>spelling</u> | B. <u>classical</u> | C. <u>owner</u> | D. <u>depress</u> |
| 18. A. <u>sometimes</u> | B. <u>computer</u> | C. <u>colleague</u> | D. <u>butcher</u> |
| 19. A. <u>fictional</u> | B. <u>moral</u> | C. <u>volcano</u> | D. <u>character</u> |
| 20. A. <u>sentence</u> | B. <u>season</u> | C. <u>success</u> | D. <u>saucer</u> |

Practice 2 - Tenses

Choose one best option to complete each sentence by circling the corresponding letter A or B, C, D.

1. *The phone rang while she _____ dinner.*
A. has cooked B. cooks C. is cooking D. was cooking
2. *My sister _____ trouble with her motorbike now, so she has to take the bus to work.*
A. have B. was having C. is having D. had
3. *When people are driving, they _____ keep their eyes on roads.*
A. wouldn't B. should C. would D. shouldn't
4. *Be quiet! I _____ to listen to some important information.*
A. was trying B. am trying C. try D. tried
5. *Endangered species _____ by the World Wildlife Fund.*
A. will protect B. would protect C. be protected D. are protected
6. *The statue _____ while it _____ to another room in the museum.*
A. broke – was being moved B. was broken – was being moved
C. broke – moved D. had broken – was moved
7. *What _____ if you _____ in my situation?*
A. will you do – are B. will you be doing – have been
C. would you do – will be D. would you do – were
8. *The bicycle he lent me badly needed _____.*
A. to clean B. clean C. to be cleaning D. cleaning
9. *I remember _____ the letter a few days before going on holiday.*
A. to receive B. to have received
C. received D. receiving
10. *My father _____ to the Golf Club for the past 25 years.*
A. was belonging B. has belonged
C. has been belonged D. has belonging

Practice 3 - Prepositions

Choose one best option to complete each sentence by circling the corresponding letter A or B, C, D.

1. *I'm going _____ for a few days so don't give me any more work.*
A. in B. after C. over D. away

2. My father decided to _____ smoking after he had been smoking for ten years.
A. give up B. get over C. put away D. take up
3. The train starts _____ Plymouth and goes _____ London.
A. from – to B. for – to C. to – from D. for – for
4. Who's going to look _____ the children while you're away?
A. at B. up C. after D. over
5. The government appeals _____ help for the flood victims.
A. to B. with C. for D. through
6. He is not concerned _____ the youth movements.
A. to B. with C. for D. by
7. Orders for the new car came in _____ a rush.
A. to B. with C. for D. about
8. _____ the circumstances, I was impossible to do anything about it.
A. To B. Under C. With D. For
9. This building is only an annex _____ a hotel.
A. into B. with C. to D. for
10. Please, try to catch _____ your friends at school.
A. with for B. up to C. with at D. up with

Practice 4 - Indirect speech

1. "Can you open the door for me, Tom?" Ann asked.
A. Ann asked to open the door for her, Tom.
B. Ann asked Tom to open the door for her.
C. Ann asked Tom open the door for her.
D. Ann asked Tom to open the door for me.
2. "Listen carefully," he said.
A. He told us listen carefully. B. He told to us to listen carefully.
C. He told us to listen carefully. D. He said us to listen carefully.
3. "Can you speak more slowly, I can't understand," he said to me.
A. He asked me to speak more slowly because he couldn't understand.
B. He asked me to speak more slowly and he couldn't understand.
C. He asked me to speak more slowly but he couldn't understand.
D. He asked me to speak more slowly. He can't understand.

4. Jane asked me "What time do the banks close?"

- A. Jane wanted to know what time the banks close.
- B. Jane wanted to know what time do the banks close.
- C. Jane wanted to know what time did the banks close.
- D. Jane wanted to know what time the banks closed..

5. "I would like an appointment tomorrow," I said to my dentist.

- A. I told my dentist that I would like an appointment the next day.
- B. I told my dentist that I would like a appointment tomorrow.
- C. I told my dentist that I would have liked an appointment the next day.
- D. I told my dentist that I would have liked an appointment tomorrow.

6. They said happily "We have won the contest!"

- A. They said "Hurrah" that they had won the contest.
- B. They said they had won the contest.
- C. They exclaimed with joy that they had won the contest.
- D. They said with joy that they have won the contest.

7. His friend said to Peter "I'm sad. Let me alone".

- A. His friend said that I am sad and let me alone.
- B. His friend said that I was sad and let me alone.
- C. His friend said that he was sad and told Peter to let him alone.
- D. His friend said that he was sad and if Peter let him alone.

8. "Do you plan to stay for a while?" he asked.

- A. He asked me if I plan to stay for a while.
- B. He asked me if I planned to stay for a while.
- C. He asked me did I plan to stay for a while.
- D. He asked me do you plan to stay for a while.

9. "I shall tell him exactly what I think," she said.

- A. She said she should tell him exactly what she thought.
- B. She said she would tell him exactly what she thought.
- C. She said she shall tell him exactly what she thinks.
- D. She said I would tell him exactly what I thought.

10. "What do you do in your spare time?" she asked.
- A. She wanted to know what I do in my spare time.
 - B. She wanted to know what I did in my spare time.
 - C. She wanted to know what did I do in my spare time.
 - D. She wanted to know what do I do in my spare time.

Practice 5 - Passive

1. This story _____ by a famous writer.
- A. is written
 - B. was written
 - C. wrote
 - D. writes
2. "We're still looking for our handbags."
- "Haven't they _____ yet?"
- A. been found
 - B. to find
 - C. found
 - D. being found
3. Gold _____ in California in the nineteenth century.
- A. was discovered
 - B. has been discovered
 - C. was discover
 - D. they discovered
4. All the luggage _____ before departure.
- A. will checked
 - B. will has checked
 - C. will be checked
 - D. will have checked
5. "Where did you get these old dresses?"
- "They _____ in the old trunk accidentally."
- A. were found
 - B. finding
 - C. found
 - D. have been found
6. I wanted _____ by the head of the company, but it was impossible.
- A. to see
 - B. to be seen
 - C. seeing
 - D. being to see
7. This company _____ in this town a long time ago. Now it is one of the biggest.
- A. was founded
 - B. will be founded
 - C. has been founded
 - D. is founded
8. Names of the brilliant scholars used to be _____ on stone stelae in Van Mieu.
- A. written
 - B. memorized
 - C. kept
 - D. engraved

9. "What a beautiful dress you're wearing!"

"Thank you. It _____ especially for me by a French tailor."

- A. is made
- B. has made
- C. made
- D. was made

10. "Diana is a wonderful ballet dancer."

"She _____ how to dance since she was four."

- A. has been teaching
- B. has been taught
- C. is teaching
- D. was taught

Practice 6 - Comparisons

1. The younger you are, _____ it is to learn.

- A. easier
- B. you are easier
- C. the easier
- D. the easy

2. Commercial centres are _____ they were many years ago.

- A. as popular than
- B. the most popular
- C. more popular than
- D. most popular than

3. The rooms in the front _____ noisier than those in the back.

- A. are more
- B. are littler
- C. are very
- D. are much

4. This one is prettier, but it costs _____ as that one.

- A. as much as
- B. twice as much
- C. as many
- D. twice as many

5. The _____ he is, the more miserable he gets.

- A. richer
- B. more riches
- C. more rich
- D. none is correct

6. I'll be there _____ I can.

- A. sooner as
- B. no sooner as
- C. as soon as
- D. soonest as

7. Computers are considered as _____ tools today.

- A. much modern than
- B. the most modern
- C. modern as
- D. more modern

8. When my wife _____ back tomorrow, she'll find everything in order.

- A. will come B. shall come C. comes D. come

9. If only I wasn't so fat, I _____ able to get into these trousers.

- A. will be B. would be C. can be D. am

10. If you can give me one good reason for your acting like this, _____ this incident again.

- A. I will never mention B. I never mention
C. will never mention D. I don't mention

Practice 8 - Clauses

1. _____ our poor living conditions, we all feel happy.

- A. However B. Although C. Despite D. Because

2. My cousin and I _____ a movie on TV last night when my brother _____.

- A. were watching – came B. was watching – came
C. watched – was coming D. watched – came

3. _____ we had got on the plane, it started to rain.

- A. If B. While C. Before D. As soon as

4. Last night when I _____ my homework, the lights _____ out.

- A. was doing – go B. did – went
C. was doing – went D. did – was going

5. While I _____ to school yesterday morning, I _____ my friend.

- A. cycled/ met B. cycling/ meet
C. was cycling/ met D. cycled/ was meeting

6. The woman was so beautiful _____.

- A. that I couldn't help looking at B. that I couldn't help looking at her
C. for me looking at her D. that for me to look at

7. Anyone _____ must apply before next Friday.

- A. who are interested in the job B. who is interested in the job
C. who are interesting in the job D. whose job is interested

8. *Do you know a restaurant _____?*
 A. that we have a good meal B. which we have a good meal
 C. where we can have a good meal D. what we can have a good meal
9. *It seems that the Earth is the only planet _____.*
 A. that can support life B. which supports the life
 C. that can be supported life D. which support life
10. *Some of the people _____ couldn't come.*
 A. that I invited to my party B. that I invited my party to
 C. to that I invited my party D. which I invited to party

Practice 9 - Mixed structures

1. *He thought the talk was fascinating. His friend, _____ fell asleep halfway through it.*
 A. although B. nevertheless C. so as D. in spite of
2. *Olivia booked a babysitter _____ she could go out for the evening.*
 A. so that B. but C. so D. hence
3. *No longer _____ any pleasure to do this job.*
 A. I do have B. do I have C. do have I D. I have
4. *I would rather _____ poor but happy than become rich without happiness.*
 A. being B. be C. to be D. was
5. *You need to get some job retraining. _____ it, you risk being laid off.*
 A. If so B. If not C. With D. Without
6. *Could I have rice _____ potatoes, please?*
 A. but B. but also C. instead D. instead of
7. *_____ his denial, we knew that he was guilty.*
 A. Despite B. In spite C. Because D. And
8. *John's family is very happy _____ his being awarded a scholarship.*
 A. because of B. if C. either D. nor
9. *You can send letters from Hongkong _____ by Suez or by Canada.*
 A. either B. neither C. both D. as well
10. *She told me that she'd rather _____ on the committee.*
 A. not to serve B. not serving C. not serve D. serving not

Practice 10 - Reading

a. Read the following passage carefully and then choose the best option to fit each space by circling the letter A, B, C, or D.

One of the interesting things about the way that the British describe their weather is the fact that there seem to be more words to describe rain than any other type of weather. For example, we can express all types of rain, from the very short bursts of quite light rain common in spring, called (1) _____ through fairly heavy, often not very extended downpours to the heavy, extended periods of rain, which can cause serious problems with flooding, called deluges. When we can only see a few (2) _____ of rain, we endow the weather with malevolent (human) qualities and say it's spitting, and when it's slightly heavier and quite continuous, but still the kind of rain one can face without a huge overcoat, we say it's drizzling. Once winter sets in and the rain starts to freeze, we experience the phenomenon of hailstones, which can be terrifying when you hear them beating insistently against a window. Unlike the eskimos, with about 27 (3) _____ to describe snow, the British have only a few, for example sleet: the very light snow which doesn't settle, almost a mixture of snow and rain. Or the brownish slush that appears after a couple of days, when fresh snow has been walked over, driven over and softened by the sun. Needless to say, there are not many ways of describing sunny weather in Britain as it happens so rarely; if we're lucky enough to get (4) _____ of over 20, we say it's baking, and if we have hot weather for more than three or (5) _____ days consecutively we feel we're experiencing a heatwave.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. baths | B. downpours | C. showers | D. sprinkles |
| 2. A. bits | B. drops | C. globules | D. flakes |
| 3. A. words | B. pictures | C. sentences | D. people |
| 4. A. hots | B. roasts | C. mercury | D. temperatures |
| 5. A. four | B. six | C. eight | D. ten |

b. Read the following passage carefully and then choose the best option to fit each space by circling the letter A, B, C, or D.

Many different kinds of insurance are available to deaf people today. Insurance is accessible now but wasn't in the past. The reason why deaf people can get insurance today is because of the work done in 1898. That was the year when an insurance company for deaf people was (1) _____.

In 1898, a small group of young deaf men had a meeting. They were all worried. At that time, deaf people were not (2) _____ to buy insurance. Hearing people bought many different kinds of insurance, but deaf people could not. The deaf men were very angry about this (3) _____.

At the meeting, the men elected a president, Peter Hellers, and officers. They decided to research insurance and report the results at another meeting. For three years, the men (4)_____ information about insurance. They had their next meeting in 1901.

The president and officers worked hard during the three years doing research. They were ready for action at the second meeting. That meeting was historic because the men founded the Fraternal Society of the Deaf. Peter Hellers became the first Grand President of the new company.

The first few years of the Fraternal Society of the Deaf were difficult. It was run by the men who had attended the 1898 and 1901 meetings. There was no money for an office, so they worked in their homes. Since the company was very young, there was no money to pay for the (5)_____ benefits. If a member passed away, each of the other members gave one dollar to help pay for burial costs.

As time passed, the company grew. As it grew, the benefits improved. Health insurance was added. In 1905, the first office opened in Chicago, Illinois. In 1907, the name of the company changed. The new name, still used today, was the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, NFSD.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. contacted | B. sued | C. born | D. replaced |
| 2. A. willing | B. allowed | C. happy | D. required |
| 3. A. attitude | B. situation | C. agreement | D. emotion |
| 4. A. sold | B. ignored | C. invented | D. gathered |
| 5. A. job | B. dental | C. welfare | D. death |

c. Read the following passage and then choose the best answer to the questions by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Halloween Fun by Makoto Nakazawa

Halloween is one of the most famous holidays in the U.S, and it is on October 31. People carve pumpkins and make funny faces on them. These are called "Jack -O-Lanterns". On October 31, children wear a special costume such as a witch, ghost, or clown. They go to many houses and they knock on the door saying, "Trick or Treat!" It means that if people don't give them a treat, they will play some kind of trick on the household. So, usually people give candy to them.

I carved my first Halloween pumpkin at my Friendship Family's house. First, I cut open the top of the pumpkin and pulled the seeds out. It was not good for me because it was sticky and smelled bad. I had never carved a pumpkin, so it was

interesting for me. Next, I carved the eyes and the mouth. I wanted to make a face like a pirate. When I finished making the face, I put a candle inside. It was very beautiful, so I was happy.

I had a good experience because I learned one new idea about American culture by taking part in it. I think Halloween is an interesting American holiday which involves all family members and neighbors too!

1. *When is Halloween celebrated?*

- A. at the beginning of October
- B. during the Fall
- C. at the end of October
- D. about 3 months before Christmas

2. *Which is true about Halloween?*

- A. Children rarely say, "Trick or Treat!"
- B. Stores sell many costumes, pumpkins and candles
- C. Children receive gifts from their parents.
- D. Children wear a special costume such as a witch, ghost, or clown.

3. *Which is NOT true about a Jack-O-Lantern?*

- A. It is made from a pumpkin.
- B. You should have a knife to make it.
- C. You should light a candle inside it to make it beautiful.
- D. You fill it with candy for children.

4. *What is the first step in making a Jack-O-Lantern?*

- A. Carve the face
- B. Pull out the seeds
- C. Put a candle inside
- D. Cut open the top of the pumpkin

5. *The author had a good experience of American culture by _____.*

- A. playing some kind of trick on the household in Halloween
- B. living in American
- C. making a Jack-O-Lantern
- D. going to many houses on Halloween

d. Read the following passage and then choose the best answer to the questions by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Budapest has a population of over two million people. One in every five Hungarians lives there. The River Danube divides the city into two parts. On the west bank there are the woods and hills of Buda and the old town. On the east bank

there is the bigger and more modern Pest, the business and shopping center. From Buda there are wonderful views of Pest and the river. Six bridges join Buda and Pest.

For nearly a thousand years, Buda and Pest were two towns. Then in 1873 they joined and became one city, Budapest. Soon it became one of the most important cultural capitals of Europe.

Budapest is very unusual because it has two completely different parts. You can choose the peace and quiet of Buda's woods or the excitement of Pest, where there are good theatres, restaurants, bars and shops. The public transport system in Budapest is one of the best and cheapest in the world. You can travel easily by underground, bus, tram, and taxi, but driving a car in Budapest is not a good idea. There are not many car parks. Most cars are old, so pollution is very bad.

1. Budapest _____ into two parts by the River Danube.
A. is dividing B. divides C. is divided D. divided
2. The east bank is _____ than the west bank.
A. older and hillier B. bigger and hillier
C. bigger and more modern D. older and bigger
3. There are six bridges _____ the River Danube.
A. across B. on C. with D. along
4. The two parts of Budapest _____ from each other.
A. are different B. is differing
C. have difference D. differing from
5. The air in the city is badly _____ because of its old cars.
A. pollution B. has polluted C. polluted D. being polluted

Practice 11 - Writing

a. Choose the one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct by circling letter A, B, C, or D.

1. Only when the famine gets worse world governments will begin to act.
A B C D
2. Members of High School clubs learn to participation in teams through
A B C
their involvement in community projects.
D

3. On some streets, it has against the law to ride a motorcycle without a helmet.

A B C D

4. They agreed with waiting for me if I was late.

A B C D

5. The equipment in the office was badly in need of to be repaired.

A B C D

6. She brought a lot of money with her so that she needed buy

A B C

some duty-free goods.

D

7. I have been working hardly for two weeks and now I feel like a rest.

A B C D

8. Tom likes taking part sports, so he will join the football team of his school.

A B C D

9. Many young people lack skills, good education, and financial to

A B

settle in the urban areas where many jobs are found.

C D

10. We are going to visit our grandparents when we will finish our final exams.

A B C D

b. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the original one by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. *"Please, could you wake me at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning?" I asked the doorman.*

A. I asked the doorman if he wakes me at 6 o'clock the following morning.

B. I asked the doorman if he wake me at 6 o'clock the following morning.

C. I asked the doorman whether he wakes me at 6 o'clock the following morning or not.

D. I asked the doorman to wake me up at 6 o'clock the following morning.

2. *"You stole my best cassette, Bob!" said Willy.*

A. Willy accused Bob for having stolen his best cassette.

B. Willy accused Bob of having stolen his best cassette.

C. Willy accused Bob on having stolen his best cassette.

D. Willy accused Bob to have stolen his best cassette.

3. *"Don't forget to feed the chicken twice a day," he said.*
 - A. He said don't forget to feed the chicken twice a day.
 - B. He told not to forget to feed the chicken twice a day.
 - C. He reminded me to feed the chicken twice a day.
 - D. He suggested me to feed the chicken twice a day.
4. *She hoped to find the lost book. She searched everywhere.*
 - A. Hoping to find the lost book, she searched everywhere.
 - B. Hoped to find the lost book, she searched everywhere.
 - C. Being hope to find the lost book, she searched everywhere.
 - D. Hopes to find the lost book, she searched everywhere.
5. *He was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on his bed.*
 - A. Was exhausted by his work, he threw himself on his bed.
 - B. Exhaust by his work, he threw himself on his bed.
 - C. Threw himself on his bed, exhausted by his work.
 - D. Exhausted by his work, he threw himself on his bed.
6. *He is not old enough to do the volunteer work.*
 - A. He is very young that he can't do the volunteer work.
 - B. He is too young to do the volunteer work.
 - C. He can't do the volunteer work because of his old age.
 - D. His youngster prevents him from doing the volunteer work.
7. *It is expected that tax increases will be announced in tomorrow's budget statement.*
 - A. Tax increases are expected to be announced in tomorrow's budget statement.
 - B. Hope that they will announce tax increases in tomorrow's budget statement.
 - C. It is expected that people will announce in tomorrow budget tax increases.
 - D. In tomorrow's budget statement tax increases are expected to announce.
8. *The boy is so clever that he understands what you imply very quickly.*
 - A. He is so clever a boy that he understands what you mean very quickly.
 - B. He is such clever a boy that he understands what you mean very quickly.
 - C. He is so clever boy that he understands what you mean very quickly.
 - D. He is such clever boy that he understands what you mean very quickly.

9. *I love walking in the rain, though it is not good for health.*
- A. Walking in the rain, I am not healthy.
 - B. It is not good for health to walk in the rain.
 - C. Walking in the rain is not good for health, but I love it.
 - D. I love walking in the rain despite of its bad effect on health.

10. "Please do not touch that wire!" the old man said to me.

- A. The old man told me not to touch that wire.
- B. The old man said that I didn't touch that wire.
- C. The old man asked me to not touch that wire.
- D. The old man said to me not to touch that wire.

c. Choose the correct sentence that has been completed from the given word cues by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. *British/American/culture/time/see/valuable commodity.*

- A. British and American culture, time is seen as a valuable commodity.
- B. In British and American culture, time sees as a valuable commodity.
- C. In British and American culture, time is seen as a valuable commodity.
- D. British and American cultures see time as a valuable commodity.

2. *sport/serious/expensive business /hour/ training .*

- A. Sport is a serious and expensive business involving hours of daily training.
- B. Sport is serious, expensive business involving hours of daily training.
- C. Sport is a serious and expensive business of hours of daily training.
- D. Sport is a serious and expensive business involving hour of daily training.

3. *Lan / start / preparation / her / New Year / 10 days / the / occasion / before.*

- A. Lan starts her preparations for New Year 10 days before the occasion.
- B. Lan starts preparations for her New Year 10 days before the occasion.
- C. Lan starts her preparations New Year for 10 days before the occasion.
- D. Lan starts her preparations New Year before 10 days the occasion.

4. *he / be / accuse / cheated / his final exam / last week.*

- A. He was accused for having cheated in his final exam last week.
- B. He was accused of having cheat in his final exam last week.
- C. He was accused of having cheated in his final exam last week.
- D. He was accused of being cheated in his final exam last week.

5. *Marie Curie /first scientist/ win two Nobel Prizes/ science.*

- A. Marie Curie won two Nobel Prizes and the first scientist in science.
- B. Marie Curie was the first scientist to win two Nobel Prizes in science.
- C. Marie Curie was the first scientist winning two Nobel Prizes in science.
- D. Marie Curie became the first scientist who won two Nobel Prizes about science.

6. *when / all / the / preparations / be / completed, / she / feel / happy.*

- A. When all the preparations have been completed, she feels happy.
- B. When the preparations have all been completed, she feels happy.
- C. When all preparations have been completed, she feels the happy.
- D. When all the preparations have been completed, she feel happy.

7. *he / hate / people / him / unfriendly / be / to*

- A. He hated people to be unfriendly to him.
- B. He hated people be unfriendly to him.
- C. He hated people being unfriendly to him.
- D. He hated people been unfriendly to him.

8. *build/ hand/ car/ superb condition.*

- A. Buiding by hand, the car is in superb condition.
- B. Having been built by hand, the car is in superb condition.
- C. When built by hand, people put the car in superb condition.
- D. As built by hand, the car was superb condition.

9. *Energy/define/as/ ability/do/ work.*

- A. Energy can be defined as the ability to do work.
- B. Energy defines as the ability work is done.
- C. Energy can define as the ability to do work.
- D. Energy is to define as the ability of doing work.

10. *be / important / part / Mother's Day / Flowers/ always/.*

- A. Flowers is always an important part of Mother's Day.
- B. Flowers always are an important part of Mother's Day.
- C. Flowers always was an important part of Mother's Day.
- D. Flowers are always an important part of Mother's Day.

C. CÁC CHỦ ĐỀ (TOPIC) VIẾT TỰ LUẬN

Topic 1: Write a letter to a pen pal about the importance of family in your life and your family rules.

You should include the following ideas:

- Introduce about your family including connecting members, relatives in family
- Activities that family members do together:
 - + having picnics
 - + sharing hobbies
 - + going out
- Family's help in other activities
 - + helping with doing homework
 - + sharing household chores
 - + cooking meals

Topic 2: Write a paragraph to discuss the reasons why many students want to study abroad.

Suggested ideas:

- to develop needed skills and become more mature
 - + be equipped to address urgent issues: taking care of oneself, curing diseases, solving problems of all kinds
 - + be more independent
 - + have more pride in their native nations
- to expand the knowledge and foster the awareness of students
 - + experience new languages, culture, environment and education
 - + learn to appreciate differences and dismiss stereo type
- to achieve a better educational efficiency
 - + be provided with good facilities and well-qualified professors
 - + have a better resume

Topic 3: Write a paragraph to introduce some beauty spots in Viet Nam to the foreigners.

You should include the following ideas:

- Name the places
- History of the places
- The way to go, distance
- What interest the foreigners
 - + the people's behaviors
 - + the landscapes
 - + the food and drink
 - + the prices of everything
- Introduce the different culture between Viet Nam and other countries
-

Topic 4: Write a paragraph to share with your friends about the charity work.

Suggested ideas:

Should (Agree)	Shouldn't (Disagree)
- you have more advantages and should share those privileges with poor people - you, your friends and the poor are members of the human race → the action of sharing strengthens social and traditional morality - helping poor people means making better communities -	- everyone has the right to use the money on their own ways → it should be a volunteering action - the responsibilities of helping vulnerable people belong to governments - helping the poor may make them lazier and reliant on the aids -

Topic 5: Write a paragraph to describe the world in which you would like to live in the year 2020.

You should include the following ideas:

- your dream world
- the people
- the environment
- the employment

- the cities
- the transportations
- the food and drink
- the educational systems
- the securities and laws
-

Topic 6: Write a paragraph to suggest ways to protect wild animals and your responsibilities of the rare animals' extinction.

Suggested ideas:

- protect wildlife habitat:
 - + prevent deforestation, farming, over-grazing which lead to soil erosion and desertification.
 - + build up more parks, reserves, protected lands
- reduce and recycle energy and goods consumption:
 - reduce the impacts on the environment and take a burden off natural resources
- minimize the use of pesticides and herbicides which are pollutants affecting wildlife
- encourage others to learn about nature and nature protection
- say no with eating wild animals
-

Topic 7: Write about a book you have read recently.

You should include the following ideas:

- name(s) of the author(s)
- year of publication
- the title of the book
- the length of the book
- the main theme of the story
- the setting of the story
- the main characters
- your opinion of the book
-

Topic 8: Write a paragraph about difficulties that are encountered by women in modern societies.

Suggested ideas:

- stress: women nowadays still have to do housework, fulfill their social tasks and get their career achievements
- gender inequality: though living in a modern world, women, especially those in third world nations still have to suffer from domestic violence, gender discrimination in work place and increasing social expectation
- self-control: many women are behaving differently: drinking too much or having casual sex → having to pay high prices: diseases and bad reputations
-

Topic 9: Write a paragraph about one of the football matches you like best.

You should include the following ideas:

- the place and time the match take place
- the weather on that day
- the teams take part in
- the reasons for the match be held
- the score(s) in the first half/ second half
- the player(s) score the goal(s)
- the spectators' and your attitude
- the impression(s) of the match
-

Topic 10: Write a paragraph about measures to reduce domestic violence.

You should include the following ideas:

- domestic violence is commonly considered violence against women
- domestic violence, which affects many aspects of the victims' life, takes a number of forms including sexual abuse, threats and physical assault
- domestic violence can be reduced by:
 - + educating about gender equality and non-violent behaviors
 - + encouraging women to learn self-defense techniques
 - + encouraging media to raise people's awareness of causes and consequences of domestic violence
 - + providing victims of domestic violence with free legal advice, financial assistance and emotional support
-

Phần hai

MỘT SỐ ĐỀ LUYỆN TẬP THAM KHẢO

PRACTICE TEST 1

1-3. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. <u>put</u> | B. <u>stud</u> | C. <u>luck</u> | D. <u>buck</u> |
| 2. A. <u>obese</u> | B. <u>police</u> | C. <u>cheese</u> | D. <u>niece</u> |
| 3. A. <u>cheap</u> | B. <u>deep</u> | C. <u>beat</u> | D. <u>meal</u> |

4-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 4. A. <u>success</u> | B. <u>result</u> | C. <u>pursuit</u> | D. <u>premium</u> |
| 5. A. <u>separate</u> | B. <u>ability</u> | C. <u>audience</u> | D. <u>minute</u> |

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

6. What are you cooking? It _____ delicious!
- A. smells B. is smelling C. smelled D. has smelled
7. The sun _____ so we _____ to go to the beach.
- A. shined/ had decided B. was shining/ decided
- C. shined/ was deciding D. was shining/ was deciding
8. I _____ the driving test three times now, and the last time it _____ much easier for me.
- A. took/ was B. have taken/ has been
- C. have taken/ was D. take/ was
9. Let me give you a _____ of advice.
- A. item B. set C. pack D. piece
10. The ^{quản lý}butler was _____ the police suspected.
- A. last person B. a last person
- C. the last person D. some last person
11. The more you water this plant, the _____ it will grow.
- A. best B. tall C. wetter D. faster
12. You will have to work hard to keep _____ with the rest of the class.
- A. in B. into C. up D. on

13. I can't _____ an answer to this problem.
 A. break out B. wear out C. try out D. work out
14. Recently, I decided to take up _____ as a hobby.
 A. photographer B. photography C. photograph D. photographic
15. We all enjoyed the game so much that we _____ for five minutes.
 A. booed B. screamed C. handed D. applauded
16. I stopped _____ to drink some water.
 A. to run B. run C. running D. to running
17. He appears _____ the meeting.
 A. forget B. to have been forgetting
 C. forgetting D. to have forgotten
18. I feel so tired this evening. I have been working hard _____.
 A. all day B. every day C. each day D. day by day
19. We landed _____ the city airport, which is _____ the sea.
 A. in/ at B. at/ by C. on/ in D. into/ of
20. _____ it was so cold, we still went for a walk.
 A. Despite B. However C. Although D. Beside
21. Police officers don't have to wear uniform when they are _____ duty.
 A. on B. off C. in D. of
22. Here's the computer program _____ I told you about.
 A. that B. whose C. whom D. where
23. By the time we got there, the rain _____.
 A. had stopped B. had been stopped
 C. had been stopping D. was stopped
24. I'd rather you _____ in the classroom.
 A. don't talk B. shouldn't talk
 C. didn't talk D. hadn't talked
25. Why didn't you tell me? If I _____ you were in trouble, I _____ you.
 A. knew/ would have helped B. know/ will help
 C. had known/ would help D. had known/ would have helped
26. She is capable _____ doing much better work.
 A. in B. of C. on D. at

27. Driving a car can be quite advantageous. _____, there can be problems.

A. On the other hand

B. To sum up

C. Thus

D. Nevertheless

28. My brother was always getting into trouble in school because he was so

A. obey

B. disobey

C. obedient

D. disobedient

29. Don't touch the wire! You will get an electric _____

A. charge

B. surprise

C. shock

D. run

30. Tom has a _____ in Mechanic Engineering from Oxford University.

A. certificate

B. mark

C. paper

D. degree

31-35. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

Jobs for lazy people

If you look through the job pages of any newspaper, you will find the same adjectives like motivated, ambitious, hard-working, energetic,... These are the qualities that you need for all jobs, (31) _____ they? Well, perhaps (32) _____ quite all. A few jobs exist which might be suitable for somebody (33) _____ is less hard-working – even lazy!

Some furniture companies employ people whose job is to test their new sofas and armchairs. All they have to (34) _____ is to sit in the chairs for long periods of time and then say how comfortable they are. It is one of the few workplaces where it is OK to fall asleep on the job!

If you are looking for peace and quiet, as well as a job which involves doing nothing (35) _____ long periods, then perhaps you should consider becoming a house sitter. These people are paid just to occupy somebody's home while they are away on holiday or on business.

31. A. are

B. will

C. aren't

D. haven't

32. A. no

B. not

C. none

D. neither

33. A. who

B. which

C. whose

D. whom

34. A. make

B. take

C. do

D. have

35. A. since

B. on

C. at

D. for

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

As a longtime resident, I can say without hesitation that New York City is the greatest city in the world. If you analyze all it has to offer - the constant energy level, the sophistication, the many nationalities, the variety of events and entertainment - it

becomes clear that everything is here. Manhattan is the world on one fantastic island. I have no doubt that when you visit, you'll feel the same way.

I usually get around the city in a limousine, for both convenience and security reasons. But on occasion, I'll walk a few blocks, and I'll hear people call out "Hi Donald!" and I'll wave back. I would urge you, as a visitor, to walk as much as possible, because that's how I initially got the feel and the personality of Manhattan when I moved here from Queens in 1971. You can really pick up on the neighborhoods that way and see details you might otherwise miss. Another great way to get to know the city is to take a bus tour, such as the Gray Line, to get an overview. Then you should go back on foot to the areas that most *intrigued* you.

As Manhattan is an island, another way to see it is on a boat tour. There are many of them now: daytime, nighttime, and dinner-and-dancing tours. Not too long ago, I was treated to an *impromptu* boat trip around Manhattan. I was scheduled to appear briefly at a party on a boat before it was to depart down the Hudson River. It was a very nice cocktail party, and I was busy talking to people when suddenly I noticed the boat wasn't at the dock anymore. We were going down the river! I hadn't planned on taking a three-hour cruise around Manhattan but there wasn't much I could do at that point except go with the flow. The people on board seemed happy to have me around, so I joined in, told some stories, enjoyed the beautiful scenery, and we all had a great time. I would plan your trip more accordingly, but bottom line, it's a wonderful way to see the city.

(My New York City – Donald Trump)

36. Which of the following is *NOT* true about the writer?

- A. He has lived in New York for a long time.
- B. He admires New York city.
- C. He loves his trip down Hudson River.
- D. He doubts about the diversity of New York city.

37. According to the writer, walking in New York city _____

- A. is a good way to understand more about the surrounding
- B. keeps you safe
- C. is not as good as traveling by bus
- D. leads to the missing of the city's details

38. The word *intrigued* is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. amused B. worried C. attracted D. shocked

39. The word *impromptu* is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. planned B. unprepared C. designed D. rehearsed

40. What can be the best title for the passage?

- A. My New York City
- B. Getting Around in New York
- C. Hudson River Travel
- D. Manhattan, the island

41-45. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

41. None of the children wants to be in the group that has to stay inside

A

B

because everyone prefer to go outside to play.

C

D

42. My neighbour, Jeanine, who is coming from Belgium, has been living

A

B

C

here since 1990.

D

43. I take the bus to the city and meet Tom at the sports complex so we can

A

B

C

play the tennis.

D

44. When I asked the students to help me move the chairs, Mark refused me to help

A

B

C

D

at all.

45. Some students inquired about if it was okay to ask what was going to be

A

B

C

in the test.

D

46-50. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentences printed above it.

46. *It's a pity. I didn't take my doctor's advice.*

I wish _____.

47. *Although it was sunny, I felt quite cold.*

Despite _____.

48. *I think you should spend more time on the written essay.*

If I _____

49. *"Why don't we go to the cinema tonight?" said Mary.*

Mary suggested _____

50. *The demand was so great that they had to reprint the book immediately.*

So _____

PRACTICE TEST 2

1-3. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>dew</u> | B. <u>knew</u> | C. <u>crew</u> | D. <u>few</u> |
| 2. A. coob <u>s</u> | B. stop <u>s</u> | C. need <u>s</u> | D. stand <u>s</u> |
| 3. A. ath <u>l</u> ete | B. fat <u>h</u> er | C. to <u>g</u> ether | D. <u>th</u> ese |

4-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 4. A. excursion | B. commercial | C. socialize | D. attention |
| 5. A. suggestion | B. vegetables | C. traditional | D. existence |

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. *The dress is _____ long for me to wear.*

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|-----------|
| A. too | B. so | C. such | D. enough |
|--------|-------|---------|-----------|

7. *I'd like _____ to the cinema tonight.*

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|----------------|
| A. going | B. go | C. to go | D. to be going |
|----------|-------|----------|----------------|

8. *He denied _____ in the exam.*

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. having cheated | B. to have cheated |
| C. to cheating | D. to cheat |

9. *My sister is used to _____ to bed early.*

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| A. to go | B. to going | C. going | D. to be going |
|----------|-------------|----------|----------------|

10. *You _____ come to this lecture. It's optional.*

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| A. must | B. mustn't | C. couldn't | D. didn't have to |
|---------|------------|-------------|-------------------|

11. *You _____ have cooked so much food like this.*

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|---------|
| A. could | B. needn't | C. oughtn't | D. must |
|----------|------------|-------------|---------|

12. My father prefers watching TV _____ playing cards.
A. to B. than C. from D. out of
13. The policeman rushed forward to prevent the bank robber _____ hitting the clerk.
A. of B. from C. away from D. to
14. He hasn't tried it himself. He would like to, _____.
A. although B. though C. even though D. despite
15. My cats needs _____ five times a day.
A. been fed B. to be fed C. to being fed D. be fed
16. This omelet is made _____ mushrooms and cheese.
A. by B. for C. with D. from
17. Don't be so quiet; _____ something.
A. tell B. said C. say D. speak
18. He _____ me to see a doctor.
A. permitted B. complained C. suggested D. advised
19. Her husband is one of the six brothers so she has five _____.
A. brothers-in-law B. brothers-ins-laws
C. brother-in-laws D. brothers-in-laws
20. _____ you need is a good holiday.
A. What B. Why C. Which D. How
21. Sarah is studying _____ Maths at college.
A. x B. the C. a D. some
22. Only after I explained it to him _____ the problem.
A. he understood B. he did understand
C. did he understand D. did he understood
23. She had a craving for chocolate so she went and bought a _____.
A. piece B. bag C. bar D. can
24. "Shall I wear the red or the blue dress?" "_____ would be fine."
A. Either B. Any C. Each D. No
25. I'm really lucky, _____?
A. amn't I B. am I not C. don't I D. aren't I
26. Her secret was given _____ by her friend by mistake.
A. out B. away C. up D. off

27. My grandmother takes great delight _____ telling stories.

- A. on B. with C. in D. from

28. It's time you _____ up your mind about what you are going to do with your life.

- A. have made B. made C. make D. had made

29. Even if I _____ all night, I still won't be properly prepared for tomorrow.

- A. study B. have study C. would study D. studied

30. These days, most town centers look similar _____ each other.

- A. about B. for C. at D. to

31-35. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Tattooing is an old art. In ancient Greece, people who had tattoos were (31) _____ as members of the upper classes. It was not (32) _____ the late 18th century, when Captain Cook saw South Sea Islanders decorating their bodies with tattoos, that attitude began to change. Sailors came back from these islands with pictures of Christ on their backs and from then on, tattooing (33) _____ in popularity. A survey by the French army in 1881 showed that (34) _____ the 378 men questioned there were 1,333 designs.

Nowadays, not everybody finds tattoos acceptable. Some people think that getting one is silly because tattoos are more or less permanent. There is also some (35) _____ about catching a blood disease from unsterilised needles.

31. A. supposed B. realized C. regarded D. held
32. A. by B. until C. for D. since
33. A. gained B. won C. earned D. made
34. A. between B. in C. with D. among
35. A. danger B. trouble C. concern D. threat

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

During the teenage years, many young people can at times be difficult to talk to. They often seem to dislike being questioned. They may seem unwilling to talk about their work in school. This is a normal development at this age, though it can be very hard for parents to understand. It is part of becoming independent of teenagers trying to be adult while they are still growing up. Young people are usually more willing to talk if they believe that questions are asked out of real interest because people are trying to check up on them.

43. He jumped down after shouted a warning to those standing below.

A B C D

44. The robber gave the victim with a hard blow.

A B C D

45. Although he jumped aside, but the stone hit him.

A B C D

46-50. Rearrange the words and phrases given to make a meaningful sentence.

46. Jane/ been/ London/ birthday/ since/ his/ to/ sister's/ hasn't./

47. Some/ find/ of /themselves/ incapable/ dates /remembering/ people/ historical./

48. I wish/ tickets/ bought/ some/ had/ the /concert/ I / for./

49. I/ happy/ your/ am/ very/ to/ from/ organization/ receive/ donation./ a/ company./

50. was/ experience/ most/ a few/ years/ when/ 12/ my/ embarrassing/ happened/ ago/ I./

PRACTICE TEST 3

1-3. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. pick <u>e</u> d | B. consid <u>e</u> red | C. stay <u>e</u> d | D. receiv <u>e</u> d |
| 2. A. hatch <u>e</u> d | B. announc <u>e</u> d | C. dedicat <u>e</u> d | D. stopp <u>e</u> d |
| 3. A. aut <u>u</u> mn | B. sun <u>u</u> ny | C. sum <u>u</u> mer | D. m <u>u</u> ch |

4-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 4. A. secur <u>e</u> | B. confid <u>e</u> | C. determin <u>e</u> | D. sacrific <u>e</u> |
| 5. A. argum <u>e</u> nt | B. attract <u>e</u> | C. install <u>e</u> | D. reject <u>e</u> |

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. Yesterday I met your brother, _____ had taken us to the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York before.

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|
| A. who | B. whose | C. whom | D. that |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|

7. _____ students attended the meeting that there weren't enough chairs for all of them.
A. Too many B. So many C. So few D. So much
8. Peter doesn't like scuba-diving. _____ does his brother.
A. Too B. Neither C. Either D. So
9. The teacher asked him why he _____ the test.
A. doesn't finish B. hasn't finished C. won't finish D. didn't finish
10. It rained heavily, _____ I couldn't come to see you yesterday.
A. because B. but C. and D. so
11. I wish you _____ harder for your examination.
A. will work B. worked C. have worked D. work
12. I like Tom and Ann. They are _____.
A. such nice people B. such nice peoples
C. such a nice people D. such as nice people
13. You don't have to get _____ just because I'm a few minutes late.
A. annoying B. annoyance C. annoy D. annoyed
14. Did you remember anything _____ at the party?
A. interested B. interesting C. interests D. to interest
15. Why did you buy _____ food?
A. such lot of B. such many C. such a lot of D. such much
16. The program _____ wasn't very good, but I liked the MC.
A. it's B. itself C. its D. it
17. "Let's go to the movies now." "Oh! _____."
A. Good idea! B. I don't C. Why's that? D. I need it
18. The doctor _____ that he should slow down a bit.
A. told to Jim B. said Jim C. asked Jim D. told Jim
19. You _____ see the doctor if that backache persists.
A. better B. better have C. have better D. had better
20. _____ is the natural environment in which plants or animals live.
A. Habitat B. Habitant C. Extinction D. Biodiversity
21. Many plants and animals _____ are now in danger of extinction.
A. pieces B. species C. amount D. numbers
22. The disappearance of one or several species may result in the loss of _____.
A. university B. biology C. biodiversity D. diversity

23. _____ is considered one of the most complete forms of exercise, it is the basic part of many other aquatic sports.
A. Snorkeling B. Water polo C. Scuba diving D. Swimming
24. The Asian Games is an occasion when friendship and _____ are built and deepened.
A. solidarity B. determination C. admiration D. rival
25. Our company didn't pay _____ for that banner advertisement.
A. much funds B. many funds C. many money D. much money
26. All the iron doors _____ by wooden doors.
A. must be replaced B. must replaced
C. must replaced D. must to be replaced
27. The bigger the supermarket is, _____.
A. the choice is wide B. the wider the choice will be
C. the more the choice is D. the wider the choice it is
28. When he was driving to work, he stopped _____.
A. to get some petrol B. so to get some petrol
C. getting some petrol D. for getting some petrol
29. My problems are getting _____.
A. more and more bad B. bader and bader
C. worse and worse D. the worse and worse
30. It would have been a much more serious accident if _____ fast at that time.
A. had she have driving B. was she driving
C. she had driven D. she drove

31-35. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Environment, housing, employment and nutrition are all factors that affect our quality of life. Health is, however, possibly the most important element. With good health, people can function to their fullest capacity and provide for those (31) _____ are incapable of providing for themselves - the elderly, the sick and children.

Health is not just absence of disease, though freedom from disease is of major importance. (32) _____ is the state of total physical, mental and social well-being. To be healthy, people need a reasonable (33) _____ of physical labor, a decent environment, which includes sanitation and clean water, a balanced, dear diet, and adequate rest. In developing countries, diseases are not the only

(34) _____ of high mortality rates. Unhealthy or exhausting work, crowded living conditions, too little food and a poor diet are also prime causes of the numbers of deaths.

Providing basic healthcare and preventing and treating disease are primary goals today. Hygiene and immunization programs must be available to all. Healthcare (35) _____ everybody cannot be just a noble aim; it must be a basic human right.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 31. A. which | B. who | C. when | D. people |
| 32. A. Food | B. Wealth | C. Health | D. Exercise |
| 33. A. amount | B. dose | C. work | D. time |
| 34. A. cause | B. result | C. problem | D. cost |
| 35. A. for | B. of | C. at | D. in |

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the question. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Rebecca Stevens was the first woman to climb Mount Everest. Before she went up the highest mountain in the world, she was a journalist and lived in a small flat in south London.

In 1993, Rebecca left her job and her family and traveled to Asia with some other climbers. She found that life on Everest is hard. "You must carry everything on your back", she explained, "so you can only take things that you will need. You can't wash on the mountain, and in the end I didn't even take a toothbrush. I am usually a clean person but there is no water, only snow. Water is very heavy so you only take enough to drink".

When Rebecca reached the top of Mount Everest on May 17, 1993, it was the best moment of her life. Suddenly she became famous.

Now she has written a book about the trip and people often ask her to talk about it. She has a new job too, on a science programme on television.

Rebecca is well-known today and she has more money, but she still lives in the little flat in south London among her pictures and books about mountains!

36. Before Rebecca climbed Everest, she worked for _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. a factory | B. a newspaper |
| C. a travel agent | D. a bookshop |

37. Rebecca went to Everest _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. with her family | B. alone |
| C. with a climbing group | D. with her close friends. |

38. Rebecca didn't take much luggage because she _____.

- A. didn't have many things B. had a bad back
C. didn't like D. had to carry it herself

39. Rebecca didn't wash on Everest because _____.

- A. it was too cold B. there was not enough water
C. she is a dirty person D. she was not permitted

40. Rebecca became famous when she _____.

- A. got to the highest place in the world
B. was on a television programme
C. wrote a book about her trip
D. retired and lived in the little flat in London

41-45. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

41. Eaten too many sweets may cause a stomachache.

- A B C D

42. Pam has a broken wrist so she can't play the tennis for two months.

- A B C D

43. This problem has proved difficult to solving because different countries

- A B

have different laws on the copyright issue.

- C D

44. She has disappeared three days ago, and they are still looking for her now.

- A B C D

45. There are also many single mothers and single fathers which are raising

- A B C

children by themselves.

- D

46-50. Write complete sentences using the clues given. Make any change if necessary.

1. Yesterday/ the highway/ close/ due to/ that/ there/ heavy snow.

2. You/succeed/ get/ contact/ with/ your pen friend/?

3. He/ order/ leave/ the stadium/ for/ throw/ fire/ the field.

4. You/ not/ suppose/ talk/ in class.

5. There/ excuse/ behave/ impolitely.

PRACTICE TEST 4

1-3. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> udience | B. <u>a</u> wful | C. w <u>o</u> lf | D. sh <u>o</u> rthand |
| 2. A. <u>b</u> eard | B. <u>p</u> ier | C. <u>g</u> ear | D. <u>b</u> ear |
| 3. A. bo <u>o</u> th | B. clo <u>u</u> th | C. breathe <u>u</u> | D. sou <u>u</u> thern |

4-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 4. A. answered | B. completed | C. needed | D. frightened |
| 5. A. competitors | B. exercises | C. realizes | D. separated |

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. He smoke a lot, but after he developed a lung disease, he decided to quit smoking.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| A. used to | B. was used to | C. use to | D. uses to |
|------------|----------------|-----------|------------|

7. It is very difficult to enter partnership with a person you do not know very well.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| A. on | B. in | C. at | D. into |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|

8. He is very naughty. He is the black list of the teacher.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| A. in | B. on | C. at | D. with |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|

9. My bank loan will be in five years' time.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| A. paid off | B. paying off | C. pay off | D. payed off |
|-------------|---------------|------------|--------------|

10. *If I had eight hours to chop down a tree, I _____ six hours sharpening my axe.*
 A. would have spent B. would spend
 C. had spent D. spent
11. *It was a very long voyage. We were _____ sea for 50 days.*
 A. at B. on C. in D. off
12. *My company has _____ a new approach to staff meetings. We now have them standing up!*
 A. adapted B. adopted C. addressed D. admitted
13. *It's _____ walk from here to the university.*
 A. hour B. an hour C. an hour's D. an hours'
14. *Unfortunately, we've made _____.*
 A. little progress B. little progresses
 C. few progress D. few progresses
15. *There are _____ casinos in Las Vegas. They're everywhere you look.*
 A. lots B. much C. numerous D. several
16. *There was bomb scare in the resort, and _____ tourists stayed away.*
 A. consequently B. however C. though D. while
17. *I'd better post the parcel today, _____ it won't get there in time.*
 A. alternatively B. despite C. furthermore D. otherwise
18. *The letter _____ here tomorrow.*
 A. is B. shall be C. will be D. was
19. *I think we should spend more on space _____.*
 A. explore B. explorer C. expansion D. exploration
20. *We must try to protect _____ animals, otherwise when a species disappears the whole ecosystem is affected.*
 A. ecological B. endangered C. extinct D. exotic
21. *The tallest building where I live has 75 _____.*
 A. stores B. storages C. stories D. storeys
22. *Our _____ population will cause many problems in the future.*
 A. age B. ageing C. elderly D. elder
23. *I don't really appreciate classical music, I prefer the _____ arts such as painting and sculpture.*
 A. festival B. literary C. performing D. visual

24. I need to earn a lot more _____ before I can afford to buy that car.

- A. payment B. salary C. wages D. money

25. Helping poor people to find a job may help to _____ crime.

- A. avoid B. deter C. impose D. prevent

26. Simon said that he _____ a great time at the party.

- A. had had B. has had C. is having D. has

27. Alison was _____ first person to arrive at the party.

- A. a B. the C. x D. one

28. Where's Mary? She _____ be here by now.

- A. could B. might C. must D. will

29. Ann had to use my ruler because she had left _____ at home.

- A. her B. she C. herself D. hers

30. Neil spent the _____ night revising for his exam.

- A. all B. most C. whole D. much

31-35. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

It seems like world is becoming (31) _____ almost by the minutes. When I was a child I could not (32) _____ to meet someone from another part of the planet. However, now I have (33) _____ friends from Africa, I can meet many Chinese people on the streets, have dinner at a Mexican restaurant, buy some delicious cookies at a café run by the French. It is really wonderful and amazing to see people from all over the world, communicate and work with them. I agree with those people who move a number of times throughout their lives. However, I believe that people who spend their (34) _____ lives in one place have many advantages too. First of all, I will focus on the reasons why I support the idea about moving and then I will (35) _____ on analyzing the opportunities that people have stayed at one place.

31. A. smallest B. smaller C. bigger D. biggest

32. A. need B. like C. imagine D. want

33. A. little B. few C. many D. much

34. A. entire B. complete C. beautiful D. big

35. A. get B. walk C. focus D. base

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

In many old cities in Europe, there are narrow twisting roads with many shops huddling together along the two sides. These commercial places are not so modern and convenient as those called shopping centers in modern cities, especially in the suburbs of the big cities in the United States.

Shopping centers have developed rapidly because of the shift of the population to the suburbs, the growing use of and dependence upon the automobile and the heavy traffic in downtown areas.

A shopping center is a large group of stores facing a huge central enclosed mall which may be covered, heated and air-conditioned. A shopping center is also surrounded by a parking area with space for thousands of cars.

We can buy all kinds of food and get anything we need in a shopping center. Unlike a supermarket, where groceries are chiefly sold, a shopping center provides us with all services besides food. We can get our hair cut, eyes examined, clothes washed; we can book our tickets for a world tour and even enroll in special classes.

Shopping centers are, therefore, very convenient for customers, but they lack the 'sense of closeness' as felt in older commercial center.

36. *The rapid development of shopping centers is mainly due to _____.*

- A. the fast-growing prosperity of suburban people
- B. the increased use of the automobile
- C. the growing use of heavy cars in big cities
- D. the shift of the population to downtown areas

37. *A shopping center is a large group of stores facing a huge central mall which is _____.*

- A. narrow and winding
- B. very crowded with automobiles
- C. used as a store-house for heaters and conditioners
- D. shaded and comfortable

38. *American shopping centers are especially established in the suburbs because _____.*

- A. the customers want to avoid the heavy traffic in downtown areas
- B. the traffic is heavier in the suburbs than in the downtown areas

C. there are few people moving from the downtown areas to the neighboring regions

D. the streets in the downtown areas are so narrow and twisting

39. *Customers can't find the "sense of closeness" in a modern shopping center because _____.*

A. all the items in the stores are very expensive

B. the shopkeepers are not very cordial

C. it is too modern and conventional

D. they worry too much about the safety of their cars

40. *In the shopping sections of many old cities in Europe, the stores are located _____.*

A. in the suburbs

B. in residential areas

C. along poor, dirty roads

D. along small, winding streets

41-45. Choose the closest meaning A, B, C, or D to the original. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

41. *Without skilful surgery he would not have survived the operation.*

A. Had it been for skilful surgery he would not have survived the operation.

B. He wouldn't have survived the operation if he hadn't had skilful surgery.

C. But for skilful surgery he would not have survived the operation.

D. With skilful surgery he would have survived the operation.

42. *What Rachael does in her free time doesn't concern me.*

A. What Rachael does in her free time is none of my business.

B. What Rachael does in her free time is not my concern.

C. What Rachael does in her free time is not concerned by me.

D. I don't know what Rachael does in her free time

43. *We couldn't have managed without my father's money.*

A. Hadn't it been for my father's money, we couldn't have managed.

B. We could have managed with my father's money.

C. If we could managed, my father's money would be there.

D. If we couldn't have managed, we would have had my father's money.

44. *I had only just put the phone down when the boss rang back.*
 A. I put the phone down when the boss rang back.
 B. Hardly had I put the phone down when the boss rang back.
 C. No sooner had I put the phone down when the boss rang back.
 D. Scarcely had I put the phone down than the boss rang back.
45. *While I strongly disapproved of your behaviour, I will help you this time.*
 A. Despite of my strong disapproval of your behaviour, I will help you this time.
 B. Although I strongly disapproved of your behaviour, but I will help you this time.
 C. Because of your behaviour, I will help you this time.
 D. Despite my strong disapproval of your behaviour, I will help you this time.
- 46-50. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.**
46. *I regret sharing with her my secret.*
 I wish _____.
47. *The police are interviewing the suspects.*
 The suspects _____.
48. *"Why don't we go out and sunbath for a while?" he asked her.*
 He suggested _____.
49. *She did aerobics every day in order to be thinner.*
 So that she _____.
50. *"Do you know where Bach Mai hospital is?" Nam asked Tam.*
 Nam asked Tam if _____.

PRACTICE TEST 5

1-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. career | B. weapon | C. audience | D. morning |
| 2. A. shortage | B. market | C. women | D. cigar |
| 3. A. administrative | B. intervention | C. productivity | D. opportunity |
| 4. A. bodily | B. expiry | C. diagram | D. caution |
| 5. A. information | B. necessary | C. scientific | D. automatic |

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. The woman _____ was not very polite.

- A. who I spoke to B. to who I spoke
C. who I spoke D. I spoke to whom

7. My friend Jack, _____ parents live in Glasgow, invited me to spend Christmas in Scotland.

- A. that B. who C. whose D. which

8. The prisoner _____ to have escaped by climbing over a wall.

- A. thought B. is thought C. is think D. has thought

9. She has made an _____ for the job as a nursery teacher because she likes children.

- A. apply B. applicant C. application D. applied

10. We were made _____ hard when we were at school.

- A. to study B. study C. studying D. studied

11. _____ he was sick, he still turned up for his guitar lesson.

- A. Because B. Since C. Although D. Despite

12. The work of the charity is funded by voluntary _____.

- A. movements B. teenagers C. campaigns D. donations

13. We have just been told some _____ news.

- A. surprised B. surprise C. astonished D. astonishing

14. "What a lovely hat you have!" – "Thanks. _____."

- A. I'm glad you like it B. I don't care
C. That's OK D. Certainly

15. You'd better drive. I'm too _____ for such traffic.

- A. experienced B. experiencing C. inexperienced D. experiential

16. A small _____ of students was waiting outside the class to see the teacher.

- A. gang B. crowd C. team D. group

17. The shops are always _____ of people at Christmas time.

- A. full B. stuffed C. busy D. crowded

18. When spring comes, people often feel inclined to _____ their houses.
A. do over B. do through C. do up D. do in
19. _____ rain or snow there are always more than fifty thousand fans at the football games.
A. Despite B. In spite with C. Despite of D. Although
20. Computers can be difficult to repair because there may be hundreds of different _____ inside.
A. components B. pieces C. parts D. bits
21. "How's your class this term?"
"Great. I have seventeen students, most of _____ speak English very well."
A. who B. whom C. those D. which
22. I don't like hunting.
- _____
A. Either do I B. I do, too C. Neither do I D. I don't neither
23. _____ my hat off the peg, I went out of the room.
A. Take B. Taking C. Taken D. Took
24. He may be quick _____ understanding but he isn't capable _____ remembering anything.
A. in / of B. on / at C. at / of D. of / at
25. Mary was sacked, _____ wasn't surprising.
A. that B. for that C. which D. for which
26. I don't suppose you like pineapples, _____?
A. do B. do you C. don't I D. don't you
27. My younger sister is very _____ and so she loves going out but I am much quieter and prefer to stay at home.
A. enjoyable B. lively C. pleasing D. fun
28. Nowadays, young men with a technical education _____ because of the great demand for highly skilled workmen.
A. is well-paid B. should pay well
C. are well-paid D. could pay well

29. While they were _____ tables, he was _____ the radio.

A. arranging / listening to

B. arranging / hearing

C. laying / listening to

D. making / hearing

30. At first I found it difficult _____ on the left-hand side of the road.

A. to get used to drive

B. to get used to driving

C. being used to drive

D. in getting used to driving

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

It's quite rare to meet teenagers who don't like sports. When you are young, you know how important (31) _____ to do physical exercise if you want to be healthy and strong, and for that reason you often concentrate on just one sport with so (32) _____ enthusiasm that in the end you can't live without it. The problem is, though, that as you grow up you have less and less spare time. At your age you have to study harder if you want to get good marks to go to university, with perhaps only one afternoon a week to do any sport. This happens just when you are at the best (33) _____ for many sports, such as gymnastics and swimming. By the time you finish all your studies you will probably be too old to be really good at sports like those, but if you spend enough time on (34) _____ while you are young, then one day you will find that you are very good at your sport but too old to study, and you will find it (35) _____ to get a good job. Somehow, it doesn't seem fair.

31. A. this is

B. you are

C. it is

D. things are

32. A. keen

B. many

C. great

D. much

33. A. stage

B. age

C. period

D. time

34. A. training

B. practice

C. exercise

D. sporting

35. A. impractical

B. unlikely

C. improbable

D. impossible

36-40. Read the following passage and then choose the best answer to the questions by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Motor cars are the dream that could ultimately become the nightmare of the 21st century. The machines that once liberated rich people have become essential for millions. They have also sentenced the present generation to the frustration of never-ending journeys that would shock the pioneers of Britain's biggest single industry.

Cars have allowed millions to travel enormous distances for business and holidays cheaply and quickly. But the rapid growth in motoring has condemned us all to neurosis, not only over the time wasted in traffic jams, but also over pollution. That is why noise, illnesses and destruction caused through pollution, road building, and the making of cars have made transport a major concern for the millennium.

Britain's motor industry today employs a million people. However, the industry which has shown such brilliant inventiveness over the century now faces its biggest challenge: to ensure a future of growth without pollution. The problem facing Britain is that millions rely on the car because there is no viable alternative.

After 100 years, what is the future of the car? We have asked the experts, now let us know what the ordinary motorist thinks.

36. *Why do a lot of people use the car nowadays?*

- A. Because it has liberated millions of people.
- B. Because we have the frustration of traffic jams.
- C. Because a lot of people work making cars and they have to see them.
- D. Because it has become a cheap way of traveling and we don't have an alternative.

37. *In what sense does traffic affect people?*

- A. It has advantages and disadvantages.
- B. It has no other alternative for the British.
- C. It kills people in car crashes.
- D. It creates pollution and makes people anxious.

38. *What are the most remarkable features of Britain's motor industry?*

- A. It is not a very important industry in that country.
- B. A lot of people work there but it may have problems in the future.
- C. It creates pollution and new roads cause the destruction of forests.
- D. It makes cheap and fast cars.

39. Find in the text the word which has the following definition: "Situation in which there are so many vehicles that they move very slowly or not at all".

- A. traffic B. traffic jam C. pollution D. transport

40. Find a synonym in the text for FAST.

- A. present B. wasted C. enormous D. quickly

41-45. Choose the one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct by circling letter A, B, C, or D.

41. During the school year, I'm not allowed to watch television when I've

A

B

C

finished my homework.

D

42. Reading several books on that subject, Bill considered himself an expert.

A

B

C

D

43. Ralph wishes that he went to the bank this morning before he went to work.

A

B

C

D

44. The company did not want to hire a man that experience was so limited.

A

B

C

D

45. Mrs. Alien was concerned about me having to drive so far every day.

A

B

C

D

46-50. Use the words and phrases given to make sentences in the passive voice.

46. *this / new school / build / for / three months /.*

47. *many / flowers / send / that company / yesterday / occasion / 8th / March / .*

48. *Huy / give / new bike / father / yesterday / .*

49. *Another / hospital / going to build / here / this year / .*

50. *Your / bill / pay / before / you / leave / hotel / .*

PRACTICE TEST 6

1-2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. A. manure B. pasture C. adventure D. measure

2. A. supposed B. collected C. admired D. posed

3-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

3. A. chemical B. remote C. account D. expand

4. A. comedy B. ceremony C. potential D. organism

5. A. advertise B. adventure C. inherit D. minority

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. If you want to learn how to knit or work with wood, you should buy a _____ book.
A. novel B. comic C. science D. craft
7. Women are usually more _____ than men.
A. sympathize B. sympathetic C. sympathy D. sympathetically
8. The children made _____ a little poem and wrote it in the card.
A. up B. over C. for D. off
9. After Mary _____ her degree, she intends to work in her father's company.
A. will finish B. is finishing C. finishes D. will have finished
10. "Write to me when you get home." " _____."
A. I must B. I should C. I will D. I can
11. The _____ were told to fasten their seat belts as the plane began its descent.
A. customers B. riders C. passengers D. flyers
12. The train _____ when we arrived at the station.
A. has left already B. had left already
C. was already leaving D. had already left
13. The new secretary in the sales department is a fast typist but her letters are full of spelling _____.
A. errors B. mistakes C. tricks D. faults
14. It is _____ to wear jeans at a funeral.
A. ridicule B. ridiculed C. ridiculous D. ridiculing
15. A football fan is _____ has a strong interest in football.
A. a thing that B. something that
C. a person that D. what
16. The negative effect of cigarette smoking is enormous, _____ many people still smoke.
A. but B. so C. therefore D. however
17. Books that give facts about real events, things, or people are called _____.
A. novel B. biography C. non-fiction D. romance

18. Nowadays elephants are one of the _____ species in the world. They need protecting.
A. enlightened B. expensive C. endangered D. enlarged
19. She told him _____ up his hope.
A. not give B. do not give C. not to give D. to give not
20. The boy was regarded as a hero _____ he gave his life to his country.
A. according to B. because of C. on account of D. because
21. This novel is _____ than the one I read last week.
A. good B. as good C. more good D. better
22. Emily is motivated to study _____ she knows that a good education can improve her life.
A. therefore B. because of C. because D. so
23. Joe seemed to be in a good mood, _____ he snapped at me angrily when I asked him to join us.
A. but B. so C. for D. and
24. Some people really enjoy swimming _____ others are afraid of water.
A. while B. or C. despite D. in spite of
25. When he _____, he will tell us about the match.
A. arrives B. will arrive C. arrive D. is arrive
26. The firemen have been examining the ground _____ yesterday.
A. since B. for C. ago D. by
27. The girls and flowers _____ he painted were vivid.
A. who B. which C. whose D. that
28. Many of the _____ not expect to win.
A. participants in the race do B. participants in the races does
C. participants in the race does D. participant in the race does
29. The factory is said _____ in a fire two years ago.
A. being destroyed B. to have been destroyed
C. to have destroyed D. to destroy
30. After I _____ from college, I _____ as a teacher.
A. had graduated / work B. had graduated / worked
C. graduated / worked D. graduate / work

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

This true story is about a policeman in New York City who had a girlfriend he cared for very much. The policeman regarded New York City as a _____ (31) place. He warned his girlfriend about the danger of walking on the street alone after dark. But he also believed in being prepared for _____ (32), he bought a can of gas that would protect his girlfriend from attackers.

The idea is _____ (33) you point the thing at your attacker and spray him with the gas, which knocks him over. On the day he bought the gas, the policeman and his girlfriend had arranged _____ (34) out for the evening. So he was looking forward to giving her the can later on. When he got home from work, he had a bath and then sprayed some deodorant on _____ (35). He knew nothing more until he woke up in hospital the next day. He had picked up the wrong can and sprayed himself with the gas.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 31. A. danger | B. endanger | C. dangerously | D. dangerous |
| 32. A. worst | B. he worse | C. worse | D. the worst |
| 33. A. that | B. when | C. which | D. where |
| 34. A. go | B. to go | C. going | D. to going |
| 35. A. myself | B. itself | C. himself | D. herself |

36-40. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

On February 3, 1956, Autherine Lucy became the first African-American student to attend the University of Alabama, although the dean of women refused to allow Autherine to live in a university dormitory. White students rioted in protest of her admission, and the federal government had to assume command of the Alabama National guard in order to protect her. Nevertheless, on her first day in class, Autherine bravely took a seat in the front row. She remembered being surprised that the professor of the class appeared not to notice she was even in class. Later, she would appreciate his seeming indifference, as he was one of only a few professors to speak out in favor of her right to attend the university. For protection, Autherine was taken in and out of classroom buildings by the back door. The students continued to riot, and one day, the windshield of the car she was in was broken. University officials suspended her, saying it was for her own safety. When her attorney issued a statement in her name protesting her suspension, the university used it as grounds for expelling her for insubordination. Although she never finished her education at the University of Alabama, Autherine Lucy's courage was an inspiration to African-American students.

36. *According to the passage, what did Autherine Lucy do on her first day at the University of Alabama?*

- A. She moved into a dormitory.
- B. She sat in the front row of her class.
- C. She became terrified of the white rioters.
- D. She was befriended by an assistant to the university president.

37. *Based on the information in the passage, which of the following best describes Autherine Lucy?*

- A. quiet and shy
- B. courageous and determined
- C. clever and amusing
- D. overly dramatic

38. *When she began classes at the university, Autherine Lucy expected to*

- A. get on well with other students of University of Alabama.
- B. have the support of the university faculty.
- C. join an African-American organization for protection.
- D. be ridiculed by the professors.

39. *Autherine Lucy never graduated from the University of Alabama because she*

- A. moved to another state.
- B. transferred to another university.
- C. dropped out because of pressure from other students.
- D. was expelled for insubordination.

40. *According to the passage, which of the following is true?*

- A. The Alabama National Guard is normally under the command of the U.S. Army.
- B. In 1956, the only segregated university in the United States was in Alabama.
- C. Autherine Lucy was escorted to and from class by the university president's assistant.
- D. A few white students at the university were pleased that Autherine Lucy was a student there.

41-45. Choose the one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct by circling letter A, B, C, or D.

41. If farmers insist on using pesticides as much as they do now, they

A B

would destroy their own living source soon.

C D

42. The director was deeply impressed by the girl about who I told you yesterday.

A B C D

43. My little daughter is going to being taken to day care center.

A B C D

44. The Charles Dickens' character Wilkins Micawber lived in optimistic

A B C

expectation of a best fortune.

D

45. The early we leave, the sooner we will arrive.

A B C D

46-50. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.

46. "I am going to meet your sister in front of the station, Jane." Ba said.

Ba told Jane that _____.

47. The show was interesting to the boys.

The boys felt _____.

48. The heat was such that I nearly fainted.

It was _____.

49. Nobody apart from my mother thought I would pass the exam easily.

My mother was _____.

50. The fire in the library was discovered by a student.

It was _____.

PRACTICE TEST 7

1-2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. A. strike B. chill C. conflict D. single
2. A. industrial B. under C. sunlight D. influence

3-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

3. A. conservation B. fertilizers C. competition D. documentary
4. A. profession B. competitor C. policeman D. attitude
5. A. reputation B. difficult C. possible D. excellent

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. He's a _____. His first play was performed in a very small theatre.

- A. writer B. playwright C. composer D. novelist

7. I'd rather you _____ in here. There's a room for smokers out there.

- A. not smoke B. don't smoke C. didn't smoke D. won't smoke

8. My father sometimes _____ the washing up after dinner.

- A. washes B. does C. makes D. takes

9. "Excuse me. Do you know where the bus terminal is?"

"It is _____ the large police station."

- A. opposite B. opposed to C. opposite with D. opposite to

10. "Bill is not doing well in class."

"You must _____ that he is just a beginner at this level."

- A. keep minding B. keep to mind C. keep in mind D. keeping in mind

11. "We should buy a new microwave."

"But our old one will do for _____."

- A. a time being B. the time being C. a being time D. the being time

12. Jane is the _____ of the two sisters.

- A. elder B. oldest C. eldest D. more old

13. My new neighbour has two children, _____ are very lovely.

- A. both of whom B. all of whom C. who both of D. both of that

14. Schooling is compulsory for all Vietnamese children _____ from six to fourteen.

- A. age B. aged C. at age D. on age

15. Is Jane married to Korean? _____.

- A. I think B. I don't think so C. I think not D. I don't think that

16. The wedding day was _____ chosen by the parents of the groom.

- A. careless B. careful C. carelessly D. carefully

17. Peter usually helps his mother with the _____.

- A. housework B. homework C. chores D. household

18. Mrs. Edward is at the market. Right now she _____ at the apples. They _____ fresh.

- A. look / look B. has been looking / looked
C. is looking / are looking D. is looking / look

19. "Would you mind if I smoke?" – " ".
A. Never mind B. Yes, please don't
C. Not at all D. Yes, please do
20. Don't worry. By the time we cooking, they their homework.
A. finished / will have done B. have finished/will have done
C. finish/will be doing D. are finished/will do
21. Who is responsible for mowing the ?
A. grass B. garden C. lawn D. trees
22. We are having a party next week. Would you like to join us?
A. house moving B. housewarming
C. homecoming D. new housing
23. economics is the study of management.
A. House/home B. Home/house
C. Home/household D. Housing/home hold
24. I don't mind you the phone as long as you pay for your calls.
A. use B. to use C. using D. used
25. Suddenly hungry, he stopped to buy a bar of chocolate.
A. feeling B. having felt C. felt D. feels
26. It is essential that household chores should be divided family members.
A. among B. up among C. into D. for
27. The local authorities all agreed to close some factories.
A. economic B. uneconomic C. economical D. uneconomical
28. I am well with the problems encountered in starting a business.
A. aware B. informed C. acquainted D. knowledgeable
29. It is no use to school if you to work hard.
A. going / do not ready B. to go / do not ready
C. going / are not ready D. go / are not ready
30. Some parents didn't approve a lot of television.
A. in their children watching B. of their children watching
C. on their children watching D. at their children watching

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

To many people, their friends are the most important things in their life. Really good friends (31)_____ the good times and the bad times, help you when you've got problems, never judge you and never turn their (32)_____ on you. Your best friend may be someone you've known all your life, someone you've grown up with and been through lots of (33)_____ and downs with.

There are all sorts of things that can bring about this special relationship. It may be the result of enjoying the same activities, having the (34)_____ on life, or sharing similar experiences. Most of us have met someone that we're immediately felt relaxed with as if we've known them for years. However, usually it really does take you years to get to know someone well enough to consider your best friend.

To the majority of us, this is someone we trust completely and who understands us (35)_____ than anyone else. It's the person you can turn to for impartial advice and a shoulder to cry on when life gets you down.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 31. A. share | B. give | C. spend | D. have |
| 32. A. heads | B. hands | C. backs | D. minds |
| 33. A. forwards | B. towards | C. ups | D. backwards |
| 34. A. outlook | B. opinion | C. thought | D. feeling |
| 35. A. worse | B. badly | C. well | D. better |

36-40. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

As the cost of gas and oil for home heating went up, many Americans switched from these fuels to wood for heating their homes. In 1973, approximately 200,000 wood-burning stoves, intended for home use, were sold in the United States; by 1979, this figure had reached one million; and by the end of 1981, there were as many as seven million home-owned wood-burning units in operation in the U.S.

In addition to low fuel bills and their low initial cost (prices ranged from \$50 kits to \$5,000 top-of-the-line models), many people chose these stoves because new technology made wood fires more efficient, cleaner, and, therefore, safer than ever before.

One new technological feature of this type was the catalytic combustor which added about \$100 to \$200 to the cost of the stove, but which caused much more complete combustion of the wood and therefore burned up more of the pollutants left by incomplete combustion and produced more heat.

A second cost-saving innovation was a device which agitated the wood, increasing the amount of oxygen that reached the center of the wood pile, and leading to more efficient combustion. The real advantage of this device was that it allowed the owner to make use of cheap sources of wood such as dirty wood chips (an industrial by-product) that have almost no commercial value, cost as little as \$20 a ton, and burned very inefficiently in furnaces without an agitator.

36. *According to the passage, the number of wood-burning stoves sold for home use _____.*
- A. went up five-fold over a six-year period.
 - B. rose to seven million during the seventies.
 - C. multiplied thirty-five times between 1973 and the beginning of 1981.
 - D. increased by 6,800,000 over an eight-year period.
37. *According to the author, which of the following is not a factor in the recent increase in popularity of wood-burning stoves?*
- A. Their greater cleanliness than in the old days.
 - B. The high cost of alternative heating fuels.
 - C. The wide range of prices.
 - D. The relatively cheap cost of their energy source.
38. *Which of the following is an example of an innovation in wood-burning stoves?*
- A. Dirty wood chips
 - B. The catalytic combustor
 - C. \$5,000 top-of-the-line models
 - D. Industrial by-products
39. *Which of the following statements is not true?*
- A. Wood-burning stoves are safer and more efficient than they used to be.
 - B. No factories exist for the purpose of producing dirty wood chips.
 - C. Both catalytic combustors and wood agitators save money in the long run.
 - D. Wood-burning stoves with catalytic combustors cost between \$100 and \$200.

40. The passage states that _____.

- A. many Americans have switched from hydrocarbon-based fuels to wood because the price of the latter has risen.
- B. some wood-burning stoves cost up to one hundred times more than others.
- C. catalytic combustors increase the amount of pollution caused by wood-burning stoves.
- D. agitators are a cheaper addition to wood-burning stoves than catalytic combustors.

41-45. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

41. There must have been anyone in my room, I thought I heard a noise and saw a shadow.

A

B

C

D

42. I wish you won't keep biting your nail. You are making me nervous.

A

B

C

D

43. Bill and his penfriend wrote to other for five years before they actually met.

A

B

C

D

44. Two teams were organized to search to the missing boys.

A

B

C

D

45. Paul asked Sally when would she go out with him.

A

B

C

D

46-50. Rearrange the words and phrases given to make a meaningful sentence.

46. I/ for/ that/ it/ my/ job/ know/ make/ sure/ is/ that/ everything /to /goes/ the/ tourists/ well./

47. The/ was/ legs /cheap /chair /because/ its/ was/ of/ broken/ one/ ./

48. Most/ with/ entertainment/ will/ computer/ operate /technology/ equipment/ ./

49. *We/ uniform/ shouldn't/ tomorrow/ only/ because/ it's /an/ informal/ wear/ meeting./*

50. *Thanks/ the/ of/ modern/ to/ longer/ technology/ ,/ the/ idea/ of/ an/ development/ electronic / is / no/ ridiculous/ house./*

PRACTICE TEST 8

1-3. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. A. product B. profit C. opinion D. respond
2. A. efficiency B. participation C. receive D. faucet
3. A. ahead B. who C. perhaps D. why

4-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

4. A. apply B. persuade C. reduce D. offer
5. A. different B. important C. impressive D. attractive

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. *Her suggestions were _____. We could not approve of them.*
A. reason B. reasonable C. reasonably D. unreasonable
7. *When you go to a new country, it takes time to _____ the food, people, and culture.*
A. get used to B. select C. realize D. learn
8. *This year the plane tickets to London are _____ than last year. I'm sad because I don't have enough money to go there this year.*
A. expensive B. more expensive
C. cheaper D. expensiver
9. *She worships the sun and _____ she always spends her holidays in Greece.*
A. nevertheless B. yet C. accordingly D. however
10. *In the lecture, the professor mentioned _____ to Africa to collect a rare species of butterfly.*
A. travel B. to travel C. to traveling D. travelling

11. The problem facing most tourists is _____ among so many possibilities.
 A. what they should see B. what should they see
 C. should they see what D. they should see what
12. _____ the weather forecast spoke of wind and rain, we really enjoyed a warm and sunny afternoon.
 A. However B. Although C. Yet D. But
13. The paycheck will be delivered _____ they arrive from the accounting department.
 A. before B. soon C. when D. during
14. _____ substantial lay-off, costs were reduced.
 A. When B. Because of C. Although D. Since
15. I cannot understand my neighbour's accent. I wish she would _____.
 A. speak clearer B. clearer speak
 C. more clearly speak D. speak more clearly
16. The sink in the locker room tends to _____.
 A. flow B. overflow C. flow over D. over flowing
17. He went to the cinema _____ he had done his homework.
 A. before B. until C. by the time D. after
18. The people next door are furious _____ us _____ making so much noise last night.
 A. at / with B. with / for C. for / to D. with / about
19. The Vietnamese participants always take part _____ sports events with great enthusiasm.
 A. in B. on C. at D. to
20. The average T.V. _____ time of the British is about 25 hours a week.
 A. seeing B. viewing C. looking D. observing
21. She doesn't want anything alcoholic now. She would rather _____.
 A. have B. to have C. prefer D. prefer to have
22. That news came very fast. They'll be surprised _____ it.
 A. hearing B. to hearing C. at hearing D. to hear

23. "It was very cold yesterday. The winter is just around the corner."
 "I think today will be _____ yesterday."
 A. as cold as B. so cold as C. as cold like D. so cold like
24. On Saturday evening I _____ go to the cinema _____ stay home watching T.V.
 A. both / and B. neither / and C. either / or D. either / nor
25. "If I were you, I would advise her _____ the new teaching method."
 A. to try B. try C. tries D. trying
26. Tom went to see the optician. He wanted to have his glasses _____.
 A. fit B. fitted C. fit on D. fitted on
27. Her grades have improved, but only _____.
 A. in a small amount B. very slightly
 C. minimum D. some
28. Working for 12 hours a day _____ her very tired.
 A. makes B. made C. make D. making
29. He went back to work in his country after he _____ his course on Advanced Engineering in London.
 A. finishes B. had finished
 C. has finished D. was finishing
30. I'd prefer to stay at home tonight _____ to the cinema.
 A. rather than go B. rather than would go
 C. rather than will go D. rather than went

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Saving energy means saving money. Homeowners and renters know this basic fact, but they often don't know what kinds of adjustments they can make in their homes and apartments that will result in savings.

For those willing to spend some time and money to reap long-term energy savings, an energy audit is the way to go. An energy auditor will come into your home and assess its energy efficiency. The auditor will pinpoint areas of your home that use the most energy and offer solutions to lower your energy use and costs. Trained energy auditors know what to look for and can locate a variety of flaws that may be resulting in energy inefficiency, including inadequate insulation, construction flaws, and uneven heat distribution.

There are quicker and less costly measures that can be taken as well. One way to save money is to replace incandescent lights with fluorescents. This can result in a saving of more than 50% on your monthly lighting costs.

When it's time to replace old appliances, it's wise to spend a bit more for an energy-efficient model, and be sure that you are taking advantage of energy-saving settings already on your current refrigerator, dishwasher, washing machine, or dryer.

Windows provide another opportunity to cut your energy costs. Old windows that might be leaky to prevent drafts, and choose double-paned windows if you're building an addition or replacing old windows.

Most areas of your home or apartment offer opportunities to save energy and money. The results are significant and are well worth the effort.

31. *Which two main organizational schemes can be identified in this passage?*

- A. hierarchical order and order by topic
- B. order by topic and cause and effect
- C. hierarchical order and chronological order
- D. chronological order and compare and contrast

32. *Which of the following ideas is NOT included in this passage?*

- A. You can reduce your \$130 monthly lighting costs to \$65 by using fluorescent bulbs instead of incandescent.
- B. Double-paned windows can cut energy costs.
- C. Your local energy company will send an energy auditor at your request.
- D. Some appliances have energy-saving settings.

33. *Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage?*

- A. There are many things a homeowner or renter can do to save energy and money.
- B. Hiring an energy auditor will save energy and money.
- C. Homeowners and renters don't know what they can do to save energy and money.
- D. Replacing windows and light bulbs are well worth the effort and cost.

34. *According to the passage, which of the following would an energy auditor NOT do?*

- A. Check for construction flaws.
- B. Look for problems with heat distribution.
- C. Offer solutions to lower your energy costs.
- D. Locate a variety of flaws that may result in energy inefficiency and fix them.

44. Our form teacher told us not talk when the teachers were explaining the lesson.

A

B

C

D

45. Her last book is published in 20 languages years ago.

A

B

C

D

46-50. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the words given. Do not change the words given in any way.

46. *Tommy said he hadn't stolen the car. (stolen)*

Tommy denied _____.

47. *I needed to talk to him so I stopped working. (to)*

I stopped _____.

48. *Three hundred students entered the swimming competition last year. (part)*

Three hundred students _____.

49. *My neighbour said he could call the police. (threatened)*

My neighbour _____.

50. *I'm sorry but you have not been accepted for the job. (regret)*

I regret _____.

PRACTICE TEST 9

1-3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

1. A. characterize B. elimination C. biodiversity D. contamination

2. A. together B. exchange C. commercial D. metropolitan

3. A. national B. translation C. erosion D. production

4-5. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

4. A. special B. pressure C. ocean D. decision

5. A. chores B. school C. teacher D. chopstick

6-30. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. *First language is the language they learn _____ their parents as they are growing up.*

A. at

B. from

C. in

D. on

7. During summer vacations, students volunteer to work in _____ areas.
A. remote B. remotion C. remotely D. remoteness
8. How is he _____ these days? I hope he is doing well.
A. get along B. get to along C. getting along D. to getting along
9. Students are supposed to sit attentively _____ their desks.
A. at B. beside C. to D. beneath
10. They _____ admitted their responsibility for the unfinished report.
A. mostly B. likely C. frankly D. greatly
11. Because I've been ill and away from school, I've fallen _____ with my work.
A. for B. behind C. on D. out
12. I ran _____ an interesting article about fashion while I was reading the newspaper.
A. after B. across C. away D. out
13. Jane didn't go _____ this morning. She was at home.
A. somewhere B. anywhere C. no where D. someplace
14. Look _____ this letter to see if there are any mistakes.
A. up B. into C. for D. through
15. She's finally decided that _____ she's going to study much harder.
A. after now B. from this C. now from D. from now on
16. "Why are you driving so fast?"
"I'm _____."
A. must be hurry B. in hurry C. in a hurry D. hurrying
17. Students do not have to pay _____ fees when they attend primary school.
A. teaching B. education C. learning D. tuition
18. Please carry this box _____ the next room.
A. inside B. at C. in D. into
19. "Those students will perform the annual school play."
"Yes, it is _____ for next week."
A. due B. scheduled C. time-tabled D. put on
20. My brother will _____ for a few nights.
A. provide us up B. provide us in C. put us up D. put us in
21. I wish you _____ me how to make such a sauce last time.
A. teach B. taught C. have taught D. had taught

22. The children _____ do their homework while watching TV yesterday.

- A. was able to B. were able to C. would do D. could have

23. John started his current job _____ October 10th.

- A. at B. to C. in D. on

24. It's hard to believe that my application for a scholarship _____

- A. denied B. was denied C. was denying D. had denied

25. A certificate from Cambridge University is a valuable _____.

- A. qualification B. examination C. production D. paper

26. You'd better go now, _____ you'll miss the next train.

- A. if else B. or else C. or not D. unless

27. He made discoveries in the _____ of chemistry, too.

- A. ground B. yard C. field D. aspect

28. "Where is the library?" "It is _____ your right."

- A. in B. on C. at D. by

29. The teacher has _____ come into the classroom.

- A. yet B. already C. still D. recently

30. My brother is _____ with his new job.

- A. occupied B. occupation C. occupational D. occupy

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

The scenery in North Wales is magnificent and so this area is very popular with tourists. Situated on a dramatic part of the rocky coastline is a village, unique in Britain, called Portmeirion. The dream of the architect Clough Williams-Ellis, its construction began in 1925 and he finally (31) _____ in finishing the task in 1973. The result is a copy of a small, and very beautiful, Italian village.

As you wander down the winding paths towards the village you can (32) _____ the sea through the trees, and there is a marvelous view of the whole coastline from the top of the church tower. (33) _____ the houses, shops and restaurants, there is a luxury hotel, which seems, at high tide, almost to float on the water.

Most of the houses are let to visitors in the summer months, (34) _____ a few people do live in Portmeirion all year round. It is possible for (35) _____ to visit the village for the day on payment of a small entrance fee. Late spring and early autumn are the best times to visit, particularly in the early morning when the only sound that can be heard is the splashing of the water in the fountains.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 31. A. succeeded | B. managed | C. resulted | D. achieved |
| 32. A. glance | B. glimpse | C. look | D. catch |
| 33. A. As well | B. More than | C. In addition to | D. Apart |
| 34. A. although | B. otherwise | C. even | D. despite |
| 35. A. spectators | B. onlookers | C. observers | D. sightseers |

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Man is a land animal, but he is also closely tied to the sea. Throughout history the sea has served the needs of man. The sea has provided man with food and convenient way to travel to many parts of the world. Today, nearly two thirds of the world's population live within 80 kilometers of the sea coast.

In the modern technological world, the sea offers many resources to help mankind survive. Resources on land are beginning to be used up. The sea, however, still can be hoped to supply many man's needs. The list of riches of the sea yet to be developed by man's technology is impressive. Oil and gas explorations have been carried out for nearly 30 years. Valuable amounts of minerals exist on the ocean floor are ready to be mined.

Fish farming promises to be a good way to produce large quantities of food. The culture of fish and shellfish is an ancient skill practiced in the past mainly by Oriental people.

Besides oil and gas, the sea may offer new sources of energy. Experts believe that the warm temperature of the ocean can be used in a way similar to the steam in a steamship. Ocean currents and waves offer possible use as a source of energy.

Technology is enabling man to explore ever more deeply under the sea. The development of strong, new materials has made this possible. The technology to harvest the sea continues to improve. Experts believe that by the year 2020 the problems that prevent us from exploiting fully the food, minerals, and energy source of the sea will be largely solved.

36. *The major things that the sea offers man are _____.*

- A. fish and oil
- B. minerals and oil
- C. food, energy sources, and minerals
- D. ocean currents and waves

37. *The sea serves the needs of man as _____.*
- A. it provides man with food
 - B. it offers oil and other valuable sources
 - C. it provides man with modern technology
 - D. both A and B
38. *We can conclude from the passage that _____.*
- A. the sea resources have largely been used up.
 - B. the sea, in a broad sense, has not yet been developed.
 - C. the problems that prevent us from fully exploiting the sea have already been solved
 - D. by the year 2000, the technology will be good enough to exploit all the sea resources
39. *The words Oriental people in the third paragraph means _____.*
- A. people in Asia
 - B. people in Africa
 - C. European people
 - D. American people
40. *The best title for this paragraph is _____.*
- A. Seafood
 - B. Technology for Exploiting the Sea
 - C. Sea Harvest
 - D. Man and the Sea
- 41-45. **Choose the closest meaning A, B, C, or D to the original. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.**
41. *It was easy for Lisa to get tickets for the show.*
- A. Lisa didn't have any problem getting tickets for the show.
 - B. Lisa found no difficulty in getting tickets for the show.
 - C. Lisa didn't have any problem getting tickets for the show as she used to.
 - D. Lisa had no trouble in getting tickets for the show.
42. *If Hung studies hard, he won't fail the exams.*
- A. Unless Hung fails the exams, he will study hard.
 - B. Unless Hung studies hard, he will fail the exams.
 - C. Unless Hung doesn't fail the exams, he will study hard.
 - D. Unless Hung doesn't study hard, he won't fail the exams.
43. *Smoking ten cigarettes a day has become habitual for Mr. Black.*
- A. Mr. Black used to smoke ten cigarettes a day.
 - B. Mr. Black smokes ten cigarettes a day.

- C. Mr. Black is used to smoking ten cigarettes a day.
 D. Used to smoking ten cigarettes a day, Mr. Black.
44. *It was thought that the building had been destroyed.*
 A. The building was thought had been destroyed.
 B. The building thought to be destroyed.
 C. The building was thought to have been destroyed.
 D. They have destroyed the building.
45. *Please don't leave your motorbike outside the back door.*
 A. Don't you leave you motorbike outside the back door?
 B. I would rather you didn't leave your motorbike outside the back door.
 C. Please don't bother to leave your motorbike outside the back door.
 D. Leaving your motorbike outside the back door is no problem.
- 46-50. Put the following words/ phrases in the correct order to make meaningful sentences. Make some changes if necessary.**
46. *You/ turn / remember/ the fan/ when/ classroom/ leave/ you/ to/ off/ the/*

47. *The doctor/ tablets/ help/ prescribed/ the pain/ relieve/ to/*

48. *If/ run/ money/ you/ out / can/ I/ £100/ lend/ you/ of/*

49. *A large/ were/ kill / number/ people/ when/ struck/ city/ earthquake/ a huge/ the/ of/*

50. *After the crash/ be/ taken/ people/ a number / with serious injuries. hospital/ of/ were/ to/*

PRACTICE TEST 10

1-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. discovery | B. calculator | C. aeroplane | D. difficulty |
| 2. A. Argentina | B. understand | C. lemonade | D. Australia |
| 3. A. expensive | B. assistant | C. engineer | D. succession |
| 4. A. husband | B. married | C. cassette | D. pencil |
| 5. A. moustache | B. foreign | C. sugar | D. garage |

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. Tom is _____ younger than Jane.

- A. very B. many C. quite D. much

7. Of the two drivers, Mr Blake is very experienced and _____.

- A. the others are not B. the other is not
C. another is not D. other is not

8. The weekend football match was cancelled _____ the heavy rain.

- A. as a result from B. on account of
C. due for D. because with

9. I would rather _____ a quiet cup of coffee in the office than sit in a noisy café.

- A. have B. to have C. prefer D. prefer to have

10. After _____ his homework, Tom went out to play with his friends.

- A. finish B. to finish C. finishing D. the finish of

11. I was very surprised _____ that she didn't pass the exam.

- A. hearing B. to hearing C. at hearing D. to hear

12. We have an exam next week. It is very necessary _____.

- A. study hard B. to study hard C. hard study D. to hard study

13. "I've just won the lottery." "Stop kidding. I _____ you!"

- A. am not believing B. didn't believe
C. don't believe D. wasn't believing

14. The people at the party were worried about Janet because no one was aware _____ she had gone.

- A. where that B. of where
C. of the place where D. the place

15. Lee contributed fifty dollars, but she wishes he could contribute _____.

- A. one other fifty dollars B. another fifty
C. the same amount also D. more fifty dollars

16. My brother told me he was soon going to visit _____.

- A. the United State B. the United States
C. United States D. United State

17. The children are all _____ beautiful clothes on New Year's Day.

- A. in B. on C. of D. by

18. Arthur Conan Doyle is the _____ who writes many exciting stories about Sherlock Holmes.
- A. teller B. author C. editor D. publisher
19. What are the _____ between women in old times and women in modern times?
- A. differs B. different C. difference D. differences
20. In the past people believed that women's _____ roles were as mothers and wives.
- A. nature B. natural C. naturism D. naturalist
21. In time of peace, the _____ gives medical aid and other help to victims of disasters.
- A. Red Cross B. Red and Cross C. Cross Red D. Cross and Red
22. If you take a good book on your hand, you will find it hard _____.
- A. to pick it up B. to put it down C. to read it D. to enjoy it
23. She didn't get _____ well with her boss, so she left the company.
- A. up B. at C. through D. on
24. It is against the law to _____ on the basis of sex, age, marital status, or race.
- A. suit B. discriminate C. believe D. gain
25. The acronym of WHO stands for _____.
- A. World Healthy Organization B. World Health Organization
C. World Health Organizing D. World Healthful Organization
26. We'll have to _____ down the options before coming to a decision.
- A. slow B. narrow C. bring D. wind
27. Your TOEFL score _____ to the admissions office.
- A. must submit B. can be submitted
C. must be submitted D. can submit
28. Nowadays women _____ the same wages as men.
- A. should pay B. will be paid C. will pay D. should be paid
29. The number of Vietnamese sport officials and referees of international standard _____ in regional tournaments has increased rapidly.
- A. hosting B. achieving C. succeeding D. participating
30. At the station, we often see the sign "_____ for pickpockets."
- A. Watch on B. Watch out C. Watch up D. Watch at

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Dining Etiquette in Japan: An honored guest sits at the centre of the table furthest from the door and begins eating first. Learn to (31) _____ chopsticks – never point them, never pierce food with them, and rest them on the chopstick-rest when breaking (32) _____ drink or chat. It is good etiquette to try a bit of everything.

Dining Etiquette in Turkey: Meals are a (33) _____ affair, conversations are friendly and loud. The head of the family of honored guests is served first. It is good etiquette to insist the most senior is served first (34) _____ of you. Asking for (35) _____ food is a compliment. If taken to a restaurant, Turkish dining etiquette has strict rules that the one who extended the invitation must pay.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 31. A. grasp | B. use | C. handle | D. keep |
| 32. A. on | B. as | C. for | D. with |
| 33. A. society | B. social | C. socialize | D. socialism |
| 34. A. instead | B. because | C. out | D. regardless |
| 35. A. many | B. so many | C. the most | D. more |

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the question. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

I had a week visit to England last year on the occasion of my gaining excellent prize. I went with a group of ten boys and girls. Each day, before going to bed we often discussed places to visit the following day. We decided to visit Buckingham Palace. We arrived at the palace early in the morning. It was very hot. It was much hotter than we expected. Everybody felt thirsty. Unfortunately, there was no ice cream stall around the palace. We wanted to get out of the area to buy some drink, but we hadn't taken any pictures at the palace. There were a lot of visitors in front of the palace gate so we couldn't find any space to take any photos. Half an hour passed, we were all too tired to wait any longer. We decided to get out of the crowd to get some drink and go back later. We caught a bus to Regent Street, one of the busiest streets in London. There were a lot of shops there. The shop windows were full of beautiful goods so we forgot our thirst. Everyone tried to look for the things they planned to buy. And nobody thought of the time. When I got out of the souvenir shop, it was already dark. It was time to come back to the hotel. We were all thirsty and hungry. We went to the hotel in silence. That ended our third day in England.

36. *How many persons visited England last year on the special occasion?*
 A. 10 B. 11 C. 12 D. 14
37. *How long did they spend in London?*
 A. The whole day B. All the afternoon
 C. All the morning D. Half a day
38. *Why couldn't they take any photos at Buckingham Palace?*
 A. Because they didn't want to keep waiting.
 B. Because they were too tired to wait for photos.
 C. Because they couldn't find space to take photos.
 D. Because they weren't able to take photos.
39. *What made them forget their thirst?*
 A. Busy streets. B. The goods at the shop windows.
 C. The need of taking photos. D. Things they wanted to buy.
40. *How long did their visit last?*
 A. Three days B. Four days C. Five days D. Seven days
- 41-45. Choose the most appropriate way of forming meaningful sentences A, B, C, or D. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.**
41. *always/ give/ his/ him/ smoking/ friends/ ask./*
 A. His friends always ask him to give up smoking.
 B. His friends ask always him to give up smoking.
 C. His friends always ask to him give up smoking.
 D. His friends always ask to him give smoking up.
42. *I/ pass / test / matter / hard / be./*
 A. I will pass the test no matter how hard it is.
 B. I will pass the test no matter how hard is it.
 C. I will pass the test no matter what it is hard.
 D. I will pass the test no matter what hard is it.
43. *provide / your handwriting / legible / test scorer / accept / your answer.*
 A. Providing your handwriting is legible, the test scorer does not accept your answer.
 B. Provided your handwriting is legible, the test scorer has to accept your answer.

C. Providing that your handwriting is legible, your answer will be accepted by any test scorer.

D. Providing with your handwriting is legible, every test scorer must accept your answer.

44. *If / you / not help / I / not meet / my brother / last month /.*

A. If you didn't help me, I couldn't meet my brother last month.

B. If you hadn't helped me, I didn't meet my brother last month.

C. Had you helped me, I couldn't meet my brother last month.

D. If you hadn't helped me, I couldn't have met my brother last month.

45. *year / college / most / first / year / probably / best / and / challenging / my / life /.*

A. The first year at college was the best and probably most my challenging year of life.

B. The first year probably at college was the best and most challenging year of my life.

C. The first year at college was probably the best and most challenging year of my life.

D. The first year of college was probably the best and most challenging year at my life.

16-50. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentences printed above it.

46. *Mark went on working although he felt unwell.*

Mark _____.

47. *It won't be possible for me to come back home this week because I'm too busy.*

I'm afraid _____.

48. *Mr Jones remembered the date, and so did his wife.*

Mr Jones didn't _____.

49. *The lesson was so boring that Lan fell asleep.*

It _____.

50. *Peter is my close friend. His father is a policeman.*

Peter, whose _____.

PRACTICE TEST 11

1-3. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. A. many B. album C. any D. guess
2. A. farewell B. wish C. watermelon D. wrestle
3. A. question B. protection C. aviation D. exception

4-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

4. A. employment B. construction C. nationwide D. abortion
5. A. medicine B. protection C. conclusion D. attention

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. *The East bank is _____ than the West bank.*
A. older and hilly B. bigger and hilly
C. bigger and more modern D. old and bigger
7. *There are six bridges _____ the River Danube.*
A. across B. on C. with D. along
8. *The two parts of Budapest _____ from each other.*
A. are different B. is differing C. have difference D. differing from
9. *The air in the city is badly _____ because of its old cars.*
A. pollution B. has polluted C. polluted D. being polluted
10. *The more _____ you are, the easier it is for you to make friends.*
A. reserved B. funny C. sociable D. social
11. *You won't achieve anything _____ you take risks.*
A. if B. unless C. when D. that
12. *The man _____ is very friendly.*
A. that lives next door B. which lives next door
C. who live next door D. who lives next door
13. *By the time we _____ there, they _____, I'm afraid.*
A. will get – will have left B. get – have left
C. will get – have left D. get – will have left

14. *Everyone was attracted by her graceful _____.*
 A. performer B. performing C. performed D. performance
15. *It took me a long time to get used _____.*
 A. to wear glasses B. to wearing glasses
 C. wearing glasses D. to have glasses wear
16. *He was _____ because she didn't arrive at his birthday party.*
 A. disappointed B. disappoint C. disappointing D. disappointment
17. *We all agree _____ him _____ what he said.*
 A. on - at B. in - for C. to - with D. with - on
18. *He bought a book in order to give his younger brother _____ his birthday.*
 A. at B. in C. on D. for
19. *Doctors say that smoking and drinking can both _____ your health.*
 A. destroy B. improve C. ruin D. damage
20. *_____ general, the population of the world is _____ the decrease over the next decade.*
 A. In - of B. With - in C. For - on D. In - on
21. *He was accused of _____ his ship two months ago.*
 A. to desert B. desert C. deserting D. having deserted
22. *We _____ out yesterday because it _____.*
 A. hadn't gone - was raining B. didn't go - rained
 C. didn't go - was raining D. didn't go - had been raining
23. *I can _____ with most things but I cannot stand noisy children.*
 A. put up B. put on C. put aside D. put off
24. *It is necessary for students to listen to their teacher _____.*
 A. attentive B. attentively C. attention D attend
25. *Some snakes lay eggs, but _____ give birth to live offspring.*
 A. other B. the other C. others D. the others
26. *It was difficult to _____ a date which was convenient for everyone.*
 A. agree B. organize C. arrange D. provide
27. *I was made _____ when I was at school.*
 A. study hard B. to study hard C. studying hard D. to studying hard

28. Our company believes it is the best _____ to handle the account.

A. organizing B. organizational C. organization D. disorganization

29. A burglar _____ into the house while we _____ television.

A. broke/ watched B. broke/ were watching

C. had broken/ watched D. broke/ had watched

30. She _____ in a bank since she _____ school.

A. has worked - has left B. has been working - left

C. worked - has left D. worked - left

31-35. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

The accumulation of book knowledge is one part of school education but this kind of learning can be and often is carried to excess in many countries so that no time for other interests is (31) _____ to young people. Not only must they attend school (32) _____ five-hour periods on six days of the week, studying possibly as many as thirteen different subjects, but in addition they may even go to afternoon institutes for further instruction. They have almost no chance of taking part (33) _____ any activities or becoming familiar with the plants and wild life of the countryside except during their summer holidays. Early youth should be a time of exploration and adventure, of reading books for (34) _____ as well as study, of freedom to enjoy life before the responsibilities of working for a living and (35) _____ a family put an end to study, to freedom and only too often to carefree enjoyment.

31. A. available B. provided C. devoted D. reserved

32. A. on B. up C. back D. over

33. A. during B. for C. throughout D. in

34. A. pleasure B. amusement C. joy D. entertainment

35. A. creating B. bringing C. building D. raising

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

In some agricultural societies, the collection of available fuel such as firewood, dung cake, and agricultural waste can take 200 to 300 person-days per year. As well as being time consuming, the typical patterns of collection lead to deforestation, soil erosion, and ecological imbalances. In the future, experts predict that even if food supplies are adequate for rural populations, fuel supplies for domestic use may not be.

In the light of such considerations, a team in India has developed a solar oven for home use. The oven is cheaply constructed, easily operated, and extremely energy efficient. The oven consists of an inner and outer metal box, a top cover, and two panes of plain glass. The inner box is painted black to absorb maximum solar radiation. The space between the two boxes is filled with an insulating material, such as rice husks, which are easily available and which, because of their high silicon content, neither attract insects nor rot easily. Other easily available materials for insulation are ground nutshells or coconut shells. An adjustable mirror mounted on one side of the oven box reflects the sunlight into the interior, boosting the temperatures by 15-30 degrees Celsius. This is most useful during the winter when the sun is lower. Inside the oven, a temperature between 80 and 120 degrees Celsius above ambient temperature can be maintained. This is sufficient to cook food gradually but surely. Trials have shown that all typical food dishes can be prepared in this solar device without loss of taste or nutrition.

36. *This passage is mainly about* _____.
- A. deforestation in the rural agricultural societies
 - B. use of rice husks in an insulation material
 - C. design and use of a solar oven
 - D. maintenance of temperature in a solar oven
37. *All of the following are mentioned as typical fuels in parts of rural agricultural societies EXCEPT* _____.
- A. firewood
 - B. dung cake
 - C. agricultural waste
 - D. solar power
38. *According to the passage, the use of an adjustable mirror increases the oven temperature by* _____.
- A. 80-120 degrees Celsius
 - B. at least 80 degrees Celsius
 - C. up to 30 degrees Celsius
 - D. up to 15 degrees Celsius
39. *According to the passage, the adjustable mirror is most useful* _____.
- A. at midday
 - B. during the winter
 - C. when firewood is lacking
 - D. to improve taste and nutrition
40. *Where would this kind of oven be most useful?*
- A. On a camping trip
 - B. In a busy restaurant
 - C. In a rural community
 - D. In a cold wintry climate

41-45. Choose the closest meaning A, B, C, or D to the original. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

41. *Mary is sick. She cannot go to work.*

- A. Mary is too sick to go to work.
- B. Mary is such sick that she cannot go to work.
- C. Mary is not sick enough to go to work.
- D. Mary isn't so sick that she can go to work.

42. *He left school three years ago.*

- A. It is three years since he had left school.
- B. It is three years since he has left school.
- C. It is three years since he left school.
- D. It has been three years ago since he left school.

43. *Can you pass me the magazine?*

- A. Would you like passing me the magazine?
- B. Would you mind passing me the magazine?
- C. Do you like to pass the magazine me?
- D. Let's pass me the magazine.

44. *It will be nice to see you again at the party.*

- A. Seeing you again at the party, I'm lucky.
- B. How nice to go to your party again.
- C. To see you again at the party on a nice day again is my purpose.
- D. I'm looking forward to seeing you again at the party.

45. *I suggest turning off the air conditioner.*

- A. Do you mind if I turn off the air conditioner?
- B. Do you have someone turn off the air conditioner?
- C. Do you have the air conditioner turn off?
- D. Do you delay turning off the air conditioner?

46-50. Rearrange the words and phrases given to make meaningful sentences.

46. *Some/ do/ not/ enough/ skilled/ serious/ countries/ which/ workers/ ,/ causes/ have/ problems/ ./*

47. *I/ interested/ the/ visiting/ am/ United States/ this/ in/ year/ ./*

48. I /intend/ sell/ a/ the/ makes/ to/ the/ first/ person /to /who/ reasonable/ cars/ offer/ /

49. When/ apply/ a/ job/, /you/ one/ job/ of/ the/ most/ for/ important/ is/ interview/ things/./

50. Nothing/ more/ pleasant/ the/ than/ to/ theater/ is/ going /./

PRACTICE TEST 12

1-3. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. A. through B. enough C. rough D. tough
2. A. admiral B. adventure C. advertise D. adverb
3. A. club B. subtle C. climb D. doubt

4-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

4. A. committee B. referee C. employee D. refugee
5. A. alcohol B. comment C. chemical D. proceed

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. You need to support your ideas with facts and _____.

- A. numbers B. figures C. informations D. material

7. By and _____, the pupils are well-behaved.

- A. by B. from C. forward D. large

8. I'm sick and _____ of studying grammar!

- A. cross B. tired C. ill D. bored

9. I never read the instruction manual. I learned how to use the computer by trial and _____.

- A. error B. mistake C. test D. experiment

10. Yesterday the Prime Minister made an important speech on the subject of law and _____.

- A. rule B. legal C. punishment D. order

11. *Let's settle this argument once and for _____.*
 A. ever B. all C. always D. once
12. *When she died, she gave _____ all her money to a charity for cats.*
 A. away B. out C. on D. off
13. *When you go to the shops, could you pick up a loaf of _____?*
 A. toothpaste B. beer C. soap D. bread
14. *Please turn off all the lights when _____.*
 A. you leave B. you will leave
 C. you will leave left D. you had left
15. *Oh, and don't forget to get a couple of bottles of _____.*
 A. wine B. matches C. bananas D. stamps
16. *How is he _____ these days? I hope he is doing well.*
 A. get along B. get to along C. getting along D. to getting along
17. *Students often listen attentively _____ their teachers.*
 A. at B. beside C. to D. beneath
18. *You had better _____ the tourist information office.*
 A. inquire at B. inquiring at C. inquire to D. inquiring at
19. *We will serve our guests soon. We had better _____ now.*
 A. have table set B. set table C. setting table D. set the table
20. *The organization _____ 25 years ago.*
 A. found B. founded C. was found D. was founded
21. *A lot of money _____ on advertising every year.*
 A. spend B. spends C. is spent D. are spent
22. *The actress, along with her manager, _____ going to the party tonight.*
 A. is B. are C. was D. were
23. *Exercise _____ your body and your mind.*
 A. improve B. improves C. is improved D. are improved
24. *The light _____ out while we were having tea.*
 A. was going B. went C. had gone D. has gone
25. *She _____ her homework before eight o'clock last night.*
 A. finished B. has finished C. had finished D. was finished
26. *We haven't really _____ the cost of the activities yet.*
 A. calculating B. calculation C. calculated D. calculate

27. The baby doesn't cry so much now but she _____ cry every night.

- A. use to B. used to C. used D. uses

28. These are the books _____ my father wrote when he was young.

- A. whose B. what C. which D. on which

29. I come from Vietnam, so I am not used to _____ on the left.

- A. driving B. drive C. drove D. driven

30. I couldn't receive the program very clearly because of _____ caused by weather conditions.

- A. blocks B. blockage C. leakage D. interference

31-35. Read the passage carefully and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Being polite, neat, and family-oriented are (31) _____ of the well-socialized American. Socialization is the process of learning how to behave in the society we live in. For societies to exist, there must be some organized ways of teaching the members what is expected of them and how they are to behave. Through (32) _____, the infant develops into a person like one of those described above.

Every society tries to socialize its members. The task is (33) _____ by several groups and institutions. The family, the school, and the peer group (that is, people of the same age) are the most important socializing agents. Of these, the family is the most important, especially (34) _____ the first few years of life. A review of various studies of families has concluded that warm, supportive, moderately strict family environments usually produce happy and well-behaved children; and that cold, rigid, and overly strict families (35) _____ to cause youngsters to become rebellious, resentful and insecure.

31. A. characters B. characteristics C. symptoms D. situations

32. A. social B. socialize C. socialization D. society

33. A. performed B. made C. carried D. worked

34. A. before B. when C. while D. during

35. A. likely B. want C. tend D. need

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

Our demand for water is constantly increasing. Every year there are more and more people in the world. Factories *turn out* more and more products and need more and more water. We live in a world of water. But almost all of it - about 97% - is in the oceans. This water is too salty to be used for drinking, farming, and manufacturing. Only about 3% of the world's water is fresh. Most of this water is not easily available to man because it is locked in glaciers and icecaps.

There is as much water on earth today as there ever was or will ever be. Most of the water we use finds its way to the oceans. There, it is evaporated by the sun. It then falls back to the earth as rain. Water is used and reused over again. It is never used up. Although the world as a whole has plenty of fresh water, some regions have a water shortage. Rain does not fall evenly over the earth. Some regions are always too dry, and others too wet. A region that usually gets enough rain may suddenly have a serious dry spell and another region may be flooded with too much rain.

36. *All of the following statements can be inferred from the text EXCEPT*

- A. We need more and more water.
- B. The population of the world is increasing every year.
- C. Most of the world's water is locked in glaciers and icecaps.
- D. Factories also need more water.

37. *Which of the following is NOT true about the world's water?*

- A. The vast majority of the world's water is ocean (or salty) water.
- B. Ocean water is salty enough to be used for drinking, farming, and manufacturing.
- C. Most fresh water is locked in glaciers and icecaps.
- D. The percentage of fresh water is very small.

38. *What can be inferred about water?*

- A. The amount of water on earth is always the same.
- B. Water will probably be exhausted.
- C. Water can be used once only.
- D. Most of the water we use is rain water.

39. *It can be inferred from the text that _____.*

- A. no region in the world suffers from a lack of fresh water
- B. rain does not fall equally everywhere on earth
- C. the world has plenty of fresh water in comparison with salty water
- D. a region that usually gets enough rain hardly ever has a dry spell

40. *The phrasal verb "turn out" in the second line is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. sell
- B. prove to be
- C. switch off
- D. produce

41-45. Choose the most appropriate way of forming meaningful sentences A, B, C, or D. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

41. *George is a better mechanic than Arthur.*

- A. Arthur is not better than George at being a mechanic.
- B. Arthur is not such a good mechanic as George.
- C. Arthur is not better mechanic than George.
- D. Arthur is worse than George at being a mechanic.

42. *"Please let me borrow your bike," he said to her.*

- A. He asked her if she could let him borrow her bike.
- B. He asked her to borrow your bike.
- C. He asked her whether she would let him borrow her bike.
- D. He asked her to let him borrow her bike.

43. *I wish I had chosen English to study at school.*

- A. The speaker studied English and now regrets doing so.
- B. The speaker is not studying English.
- C. The speaker regrets not choosing English to study at school.
- D. The speaker regrets having chosen English to study.

44. *The book interested me more than the film.*

- A. I thought the book was more interesting than the film.
- B. I thought the book was more interested than the film.
- C. I thought the book was as interesting as the film.
- D. I thought the book was not as interesting as the film.

45. *The teacher did not allow the class to leave before 4:30.*

- A. The teacher made the class to stay until after 4:30.
- B. The teacher made the class leave before 4:30.
- C. The teacher made the class stay until 4:30.
- D. The teacher made the class not to leave after 4:30.

46-50. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentences printed above it.

46. *The man's car was damaged. He was very angry.*

The man whose _____.

47. "Would you like to come to my party tomorrow?" Jean invited me.

Jean _____

48. "Do you have to leave early, Nam?" asked Minh.

Minh _____

49. As long as you keep calm, you'll pass the final exam.

Keeping calm _____

50. If the weather is not fine, we won't go swimming.

Unless _____

PRACTICE TEST 13 (3 years)

1-2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. re <u>fu</u> sal | B. m <u>u</u> sic | C. st <u>u</u> dent | D. st <u>u</u> ding |
| 2. A. att <u>a</u> ck | B. a <u>r</u> ms | C. a <u>n</u> imal | D. c <u>a</u> ch |

3-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 3. A. marath <u>on</u> | B. insur <u>an</u> ce | C. horrib <u>l</u> e | D. teenag <u>e</u> r |
| 4. A. j <u>a</u> cket | B. pict <u>u</u> re | C. classr <u>oo</u> m | D. beh <u>i</u> nd |
| 5. A. improv <u>e</u> | B. briefc <u>a</u> se | C. und <u>e</u> r | D. hung <u>r</u> y |

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. Paper is _____ wood.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. made by | B. made of | C. made from | D. made with |
|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|

7. Lan will stay there _____ the beginning in September _____ November.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. from/ to | B. till/ to | C. from/ in | D. till/ of |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

8. Chicago is a large city, _____?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. aren't it | B. doesn't it | C. won't it | D. isn't it |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|

9. I wasn't _____ with my exam result.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. please | B. pleased | C. pleasing | D. pleasant |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|

10. This is the place _____ the body was found.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| A. that | B. which | C. where | D. there |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|

11. John started his current job _____ October 10th.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. at | B. on | C. in | D. to |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

12. You had better stay _____ home and get rid of your cold.
A. at B. in C. inside D. into
13. My brother couldn't go far because he was afraid of _____.
A. to fly B. flying C. be flying D. being fly
14. Unless you _____ all my questions, I can't do anything to help you.
A. answer B. answered C. will answer D. would answer
15. She hated _____ questioned by the police.
A. be B. to be C. being D. been
16. He fell and hurt himself badly while he _____ the roof.
A. paints B. painting C. was painting D. is painting
17. The doctors tried their best to save his life but unfortunately they were _____.
A. succeed B. successful C. unsuccessful D. success
18. English is now an effective medium of international _____.
A. communicate B. communicative
C. communication D. communicator
19. That English tends towards _____ is its strength.
A. simple B. simplicity C. simplify D. simply
20. There are regional _____ between the North and the South.
A. differ B. different C. differences D. difference
21. How long ago _____ as a shop assistant? - Five years ago.
A. do you work B. have you worked
C. did you work D. were you working
22. Swimming and water skiing are _____ aquatic sports.
A. either B. neither C. both D. but
23. He _____ fishing for recreation only.
A. go B. to go C. goes D. going
24. The book is _____ interesting _____ cheap.
A. both / and B. either / or C. neither / and D. either / nor
25. They are not _____ to take part in this program of the World Health Organization.
A. old enough B. enough old C. so old D. as old
26. I'm going _____ for a few days so don't send me any more work.
A. away B. in C. after D. over

27. A scientist who studies living things is a _____.
 A. biologist B. biologically C. biology D. biological
28. The football match was postponed _____ the bad weather.
 A. in spite B. despite C. because D. because of
29. Endangered species _____ by the World Wildlife Fund.
 A. be protected B. would protect C. are protected D. will protect
30. Kim: "What _____ this weekend?"
 Sally: "Oh, we're going windsurfing. It's fantastic!"
 A. are you going B. are you doing C. do you go D. would you do

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

This passage is extracted from the introduction to the Directory of Summer Jobs, a book published every year to help students find temporary employment during the summer vacation.

You should try to apply as early as possible. Don't write to only one employer but to several (31) _____. You are more likely to have a chance to get a job. Before (32) _____ for a position, check that you fulfill all the requirements as to period of work, age, and qualifications. Write an application letter (33) _____ which position interests you, why you think you are suitable for it and how many hours you can work a week. Remember to (34) _____ your curriculum vitae and a small photograph of your own.

When a job (35) _____ to you, check details of wages, hours and the conditions of work with the employer. If you are offered more than one job, you should decide quickly.

31. A. others B. another C. the others D. other
32. A. applying B. asking C. having D. working
33. A. talking B. explaining C. demanding D. booking
34. A. close B. get on C. put away D. enclose
35. A. had been offered B. was offered
 C. has been offered D. is offered

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the question. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

When you apply for a job, one of the most important things is job interview. In order to make a good impression during a job interview, you need to prepare yourself for the interview carefully. Punctuality is very necessary. You should arrive in plenty of time so that you have a little of time to relax and keep calm before the interview. You should be well-dressed. Do not wear a skirt which is too

short or jeans. You also need to plan what you are going to say. You have to answer a lot of questions about your education and experience. You may be asked many things about yourself and especially about the reason why you decide to apply for the job. You can ask the interviewer about the salary you expect, the position you are applying and the duties you have to do in the job. You also must try to find out as much as possible about the company you want to work for.

36. *When you apply for a job, _____.*

- A. job interview is not important
- B. don't make any good impression
- C. preparation is not necessary
- D. interview is important for you to prepare.

37. *What about punctuality?*

- A. Being late is all right.
- B. You should arrive early enough to relax.
- C. Punctuality is not important.
- D. If you are late the interviewer will wait.

38. *What about clothes?*

- A. You can wear whatever you like.
- B. You should be well-dressed.
- C. Jeans are suggested.
- D. A short skirt makes you more attractive.

39. *You may be asked about _____.*

- A. your study
- B. the reason why you are interested in the job
- C. your experience
- D. All are correct

40. *You can ask the interviewer about _____.*

- A. the salary, position and duties
- B. the salary, position and his age
- C. the salary and the interviewer's education
- D. the salary, the interviewer's family and his duties

41-45. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

41. Don't turn on the TV, please. I am so tired to watch it.

- A
- B
- C
- D

42. This is the best place of which I can think of for our holiday.

- A
- B
- C
- D

43. Nowadays with modern equipment, scientists can prediction when a volcano will erupt.

A

B

C

D

44. In spite the danger, they managed to cross the river during the night.

A

B

C

D

45. If the little girl knew how to do it, her mother will be pleased.

A

B

C

D

46-50. Put the following words/ phrases in the correct order to make meaningful sentences. Make some changes if necessary.

46. You/ be pleased/ that/ know/ will/ I'm/ New York/ coming/ next weekend/ to/ to/.

47. It/ teach children/ important/ how/ from/ early age/be/ behave/ to/ to/ the/.

48. Peter/ that/ be/ pleased/ had/ accepted/ he/ prestigious university / by/ be/ a/.

49. He/ laughing/ people/ doesn't / him/ like/ at/.

50. The storm/ had /expecting/ nobody/ which/ a lot /damage/ caused/ be/ of/.

PRACTICE TEST 14 (3 years)

1-2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1. A. baggy B. casual C. fashion D. fade

2. A. about B. couple C. doubt D. without

3-5. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

3. A. teacher B. singer C. Chinese D. modern

4. A. humour B. cancer C. treatment D. disease

5. A. activity B. ordinary C. necessary D. temporary

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. Don't touch the cat, he may _____ you.
A. kick B. tear C. scream D. scratch
7. Ireland was part of the UK, _____?
A. didn't it B. wasn't it C. hasn't it D. weren't it
8. Was my child polite _____ you?
A. at B. from C. to D. with
9. I would like to apply _____ the position of sales clerk that you advertised in the Sunday newspaper.
A. for B. to C. with D. in
10. In winter, driving accidents occur quite _____ on the highways.
A. frequently B. many C. much D. a few
11. The explorers walked all the way along the river from its mouth to its _____.
A. cause B. well C. source D. outlet
12. _____ the hotel rooms are reserved throughout peak season.
A. Almost B. Almost of C. Almost all of D. Most of all
13. My grandparents have lived there _____ 1975.
A. in B. on C. since D. for
14. If you let an object _____ your hand, it will certainly fall.
A. off B. of C. down D. out
15. Mercury always keeps one side _____ the sun.
A. above B. below C. towards D. next to
16. "Sorry."
"_____."
A. I don't mind B. It doesn't matter
C. Really D. All right
17. "I'm going on holiday tomorrow."
"_____."
A. Congratulations B. Sorry to hear that
C. Have a nice time D. Watch out
18. Yesterday I met your brother, _____ had taken us to the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York before.
A. who B. that C. whom D. whose

19. _____ students attended the meeting that there weren't enough chairs for all of them.
A. So few B. Too many C. So much D. So many
20. Peter doesn't like scuba-diving. _____ does his brother.
A. Either B. Too C. So D. Neither
21. That's the car _____ crashed into his house.
A. what B. that C. who D. x
22. The woman next door, to _____ I talked last week, is moving next month.
A. who B. that C. whom D. her
23. The hobby I like _____ is playing with my guitar.
A. mostly B. almost C. most D. better
24. I am interested in _____ books.
A. collect B. collecting C. collected D. to collect
25. _____ the classroom, he began to talk about the car accident yesterday.
A. To enter B. Entered C. Enter D. Entering
26. Many plant and animal _____ are now in danger of extinction.
A. pieces B. species C. amount D. numbers
27. You _____ take anything out of the shop without paying for it.
A. need B. needn't C. must D. mustn't
28. Be careful of that dog. It might _____ you.
A. bite B. slip C. wake D. break
29. I have been looking _____ this book for months, and at last, I have found it.
A. over B. up C. for D. at
30. I _____ a novel _____ by O. Henry at seven yesterday evening.
A. read, written B. would read, to write
C. was reading, written D. was to read, writing

31-35. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

One day Tom and Peter decided to climb down to explore some caves near the sea. They set off early in the morning with a length of rope and enough food for twenty-four hours. (31) _____ the cliff they fastened the rope to a tree trunk and Peter began to lower himself over the edge. Half-way down he noticed the first of the caves and stopped on a ledge in front of it. When Tom joined him

they entered the cave together. Inside it was very (32) _____ and they waited a moment for their eyes to become adjusted. Looking round they gradually made out some dim shapes at the back of the cave. Feeling (33) _____ and a little frightened they carefully moved forward. Approaching the first shape Tom stretched out his hand and touched it.

It was curiously soft, warm, but with something hard inside (34) _____ he realized what it was and, with a cry of terror, jumped back. "Quick," he shouted, "Let's get out of here before it's too late." They turned and ran as (35) _____ as they could to the rope hanging outside. Grabbing it, Tom began to climb but almost immediately the rope broke and he fell back on to the ledge beside Peter.

They stared at each other in horror. They were trapped! At that moment they heard the sound of the creature inside beginning to move slowly towards them.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| 31. A. Reach | B. To reach | C. Being reached | D. Reaching |
| 32. A. dark | B. bright | C. light | D. black |
| 33. A. excite | B. exciting | C. excited | D. excitement |
| 34. A. because | B. although | C. despite | D. so |
| 35. A. fast | B. fastly | C. slow | D. slowly |

36-40. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

The government published a report yesterday saying that we need to eat more healthily- more fruits and vegetables, less fat and sugar. So that means fewer burgers, chips and fried food as well as cutting down on sweet things. We went into central London yesterday at lunchtime and asked people what they thought about it. "It's got nothing to do with the government what I eat", says Paul Klee, a building worker, as he eats a beef burger and chips washed down with strawberry milkshake. "I think I have a healthy diet. You see, I don't normally eat a beef burger for lunch. Normally I just have chips. "Any fish?" I like cod. But I've only ever had it once". Tim Kennor, a librarian, welcome the government advice. But he also has his own rules. "I think", he explains, eating his fried chicken and chips, "it's important to eat a variety of food". We then asked Dorothy Matthews, aged 84. "I don't think it's the government's business to tell us what to eat." We went into Simpson's Restaurant and asked the manager if people changed what they were eating. "I don't think people believe all these reports anymore. What they say good for you in June, they say is bad for you in July. People have stopped taking notice. We serve what we're always served. Almost all of it is fattening".

36. *What is the writer trying to explain in the text?*

- A. what people think
- B. his own opinion
- C. the government report
- D. the popularity of certain foods

37. *What can the reader learn from the text?*

- A. what the government is going to do
- B. which meals are the healthiest
- C. whether the advice will be followed
- D. what kind of people like beef burgers

38. *What is Paul Klee's opinion?*

- A. The government advice is wrong
- B. Fish isn't good for you
- C. He doesn't need to change his habits
- D. He eats too many beef burgers

39. *What does the manager think of the report?*

- A. People don't understand the advice given
- B. People think they will soon be given different advice
- C. People don't bother to read these reports
- D. People are more concerned about losing weight.

40. *Which of the following is part of the government report?*

- A. The population of this country should eat less
- B. Bad health in this country is caused by people eating the wrong kinds of food
- C. People should take the time to prepare their own food at home instead of eating in restaurants.
- D. Working people should make sure they have a good hot meal in the middle of their day.

41-45. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

41. She then realized that it is more and more difficult to talk to her sister.

A

B

C

D

42. After he had returned to his house, he was reading a book.

A B C D

43. Many people believe that New York is the most great city in America.

A B C D

44. Would you mind lend me your motorbike until next week?

A B C D

45. Nowadays, grandparents can live happy with their children and grandchildren.

A B C D

46-50. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the words given. Do not change words in any way.

46. *He went out the room. He didn't say anything. (without)*

He _____.

47. *Smoking is not allowed in the museum. (mustn't)*

You _____.

48. *He had failed the driving license exam twice. He didn't want to try again. (Having)*

Having _____.

49. *I am not tall enough to reach the top of this cupboard. (taller)*

If I _____.

50. *I'm sorry I didn't tell you all the truth. (telling)*

I regret _____.

PRACTICE TEST 15 (3 years)

1-5. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>break</u> fast | B. <u>scream</u> | C. <u>deal</u> | D. <u>please</u> |
| 2. A. <u>ach</u> ing | B. <u>chem</u> ist | C. <u>approach</u> | D. <u>schol</u> ar |
| 3. A. <u>expect</u> ed | B. <u>decid</u> ed | C. <u>attract</u> ed | D. <u>engag</u> ed |
| 4. A. <u>econom</u> ize | B. <u>desp</u> ite | C. <u>prom</u> ise | D. <u>enterpr</u> ise |
| 5. A. <u>lik</u> ed | B. <u>want</u> ed | C. <u>end</u> ed | D. <u>invit</u> ed |

6-30. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentence. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

6. *This school is only for children _____ first language is not English.*

- A. of whom B. whose C. who is D. who

7. *I like Tom and Ann. They are _____.*

- A. such nice people C. such a nice people
B. such nice peoples D. such as nice people

8. *He wasn't _____ the job.*

- A. experienced enough to do B. experienced enough doing
C. enough experienced to do D. experienced to do enough

9. *"Where _____ is the best place to park a car around here?"*

"I'm sorry. I don't know."

- A. are you suppose B. do you suppose
C. supposedly D. you suppose

10. *It is very rude to point _____ someone in many cultures.*

- A. at B. to C. into D. off

11. *"Why are you driving so fast?"*

"I'm _____."

- A. must be hurry B. in hurry C. in a hurry D. hurrying

12. *Jane didn't go _____ this morning. She was at home.*

- A. somewhere B. anywhere C. no where D. someplace

13. *He enjoyed the dessert so much that he accepted a second _____ when it was offered.*

- A. load B. pile C. helping D. sharing

14. *Are you _____ the competition?*

- A. enter B. going entering C. go to enter D. going to enter

15. *Please carry this box _____ the next room.*

- A. inside B. at C. in D. into

16. *"Those students will perform the annual school play."*

"Yes, it is _____ for next week."

- A. due B. scheduled C. time-tabled D. put on

17. Are you going to _____ with your cousin while in town?
 A. get in touch B. getting in touch
 C. to getting in touch D. have touch
18. She turned off the cassette player _____ she could study.
 A. even if B. now that C. so that D. in case
19. "Let's _____ a new movie tomorrow."
 "Yes, let's."
 A. take in B. take into C. take to D. taking
20. They are _____ with their present jobs.
 A. satisfying B. satisfied C. satisfactory D. satisfaction
21. It's better for the _____ to be cared for at home rather than in hospitals.
 A. sick B. sicker C. sickness D. sickly
22. They _____ at this school before they became interpreters.
 A. have taught B. had taught C. taught D. were taught
23. In a new culture, many embarrassing situations occur _____ a misunderstanding.
 A. for B. because of C. because D. of
24. His _____ behavior was unacceptable in this case.
 A. child B. childless C. childish D. children
25. I will stay in the Golden Hotel in New York. Why don't you guys _____?
 A. visits B. visit in C. drop in D. call in
26. New words are constantly being invented _____ new objects and concepts.
 A. to describe B. a description of
 C. they describe D. describe
27. You can't _____ to learn a foreign language in a week.
 A. expectant B. expected C. expect D. expectation
28. My brother will _____ for a few nights.
 A. provide us up B. provide us in C. put us up D. put us in

29. _____ rain or snow there are always more than fifty thousand fans at the football games.

- A. Despite B. In spite with C. Despite of D. Despite with

30. "You are welcome to order the goods now."

"But payment should be made _____."

- A. for advance B. advancing C. in advance D. to advance

31-35. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

It was a Monday morning in the office and, as usual, everyone was busy sorting through their mail before starting work. The other staff had _____ (31) that Nicky, one of the computer operators, had been _____ (32) rather miserable recently and they wondered what might have happened to make her so depressed. Suddenly Nicky accidentally knocked over a cup of coffee. As she was clearing up the mess, the girl sitting next to her happened to glance at Nicky's right hand. There was a large swelling at the _____ (33). "What on earth have you done to yourself? "Does it hurt?" asked the girl. "Yes, it does. I think I've _____ (34) it using the computer," replied Nicky. "I think you'd better go and let the doctor examine it," said the girl. Let's hope there's no permanent _____ (35) to your hand.

31. A. recognized B. realized C. noticed D. identified

32. A. appearing B. seeming C. pretending D. looking

33. A. wrist B. elbow C. knee D. ankle

34. A. injured B. ruined C. spoiled D. destroyed

35. A. pain B. destruction C. damage D. suffering

36-40. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

Camping holidays are always popular with students and young people – they are a cheap and easy way to see a country. People often travel by train, coach or on foot, so one thing is important to remember before starting, you can take with you what you can carry – usually in a rucksack on your back.

If you travel with a friend, of course, some items can be shared – a tent, a gas stove, food. Other things must be taken by each person - clothes; footwear, a sleeping bag. Many people who go camping for the first time take too much and then find they have forgotten the essentials – a tin of beans is no good without a tin opener! But with practice and good advice you can have a fantastic holiday.

36. *What are the usual ways of travelling on a camping holiday?*

- A. By train B. On foot C. By coach D. All of them

37. *How do people usually carry things with them?*

- A. On the back of the rucksack. B. By train, coach or on foot.
C. On their back seat D. In a rucksack on the back

38. *What are the advantages of travelling with another person?*

- A. Some items can be shared
B. Clothes can be shared
C. Some items and clothes can be shared
D. You don't forget the essential things.

39. *What do most people who go camping for the first time often do?*

- A. Take too much time. B. Find too much.
C. Take too much. D. Forget too much.

40. *Where is the extract above most likely found?*

- A. In a newspaper B. In a leaflet issued by the Red Cross
C. In a brochure of a tourist agency D. In a cookery book

41-45. **Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting. Circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.**

41. Will we go to the pop concert this weekend for a change?

- A B C D

42. In England, young and old people are fond with watching football.

- A B C D

43. She advised John not trust that man.

- A B C D

44. The water was not enough warm for children to swim in.

A B C D

45. Cycling is a good form of exercise even if it is on a stationary exercising bike.

A B C D

46-50. Use the words and phrases given to make meaningful sentences.

46. *behalf/ entire company/ I/ like/ thank you/ your support./*

47. *I know/ you/ not mean/ what/ you/ say. You/ think/ before/ speak./*

48. *Camp/ holidays/ always popular/ students/ young people/nowadays./*

49. *The/ lecture/ held/ auditorium/ be/ open/ the public/ free/ charge./*

50. *You/ not/ be late/ today./ director/ come/ and/ you/ can/ answer/ her questions/ new project.*

Phần ba

GIỚI THIỆU MỘT SỐ ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề thi có 04 trang)

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC
PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2012
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH – Chương trình Chuẩn và
Nâng cao
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút
Mã đề thi 963

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 1: People say that these villagers are hospitable.

- A. It is said that these villagers are hospitable.
- B. These villagers are not hospitable as they say.
- C. These villagers are said not to be hospitable.
- D. It is said that these villagers are not hospitable.

Question 2: "If I were you, I would do morning exercise regularly," said John.

- A. John asked me to do morning exercise regularly.
- B. John prevented me from doing morning exercise regularly.
- C. John congratulated me on doing morning exercise regularly.
- D. John advised me to do morning exercise regularly.

Question 3: I have never eaten this kind of fruit before.

- A. This is the first time I have eaten this kind of fruit.
- B. This is the last time I have eaten this kind of fruit.
- C. I last ate this kind of fruit a long time ago.
- D. I have eaten this kind of fruit for a long time.

Read the following passage adapted from Encyclopaedia Britannica, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 4 to 8.

The Red Cross is an international humanitarian agency with national affiliates in almost every country in the world. The Red Cross movement began with the founding of the International Committee for the Relief of (4)_____ Wounded in

1863 (now the International Committee of the Red Cross); it was (5)_____ to care for victims of battle (6)_____ wartime, but later national Red Cross societies were created to aid in the prevention and relief of human suffering generally.

Its peacetime activities include first aid, accident prevention, water (7)_____, training of nurses' aids, maintenance of maternal and child welfare centers and medical clinics, blood banks, and numerous (8)_____ services. The Red Cross is the name used in countries under nominally Christian sponsorship; the Red Crescent (adopted on the insistence of the Ottoman Empire in 1906) is the name used in Muslim countries.

Question 4: A. an

B. one

C. the

D. a

Question 5: A. done

B. set

C. found

D. established

Question 6: A. on

B. in

C. before

D. to

Question 7: A. safely

B. safer

C. safety

D. safe

Question 8: A. the other

B. another

C. other

D. others

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

Question 9: A. medal

B. defend

C. intend

D. compete

Question 10: A. tourists

B. symbols

C. banks

D. steps

Question 11: A. water

B. penalty

C. determine

D. question

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 12: I like reading books _____ this is a good way to get information.

A. because

B. because of

C. so that

D. in order to

Question 13: I've never seen such an interesting _____ before.

A. performance

B. performative

C. performed

D. performing

Question 14: The harder you try, _____ you get.

A. the best

B. good

C. better

D. the better

Question 15: Most parents do not allow their children _____ out late.

A. staying

B. stay

C. to stay

D. stayed

Question 16: We have enough food at home so we _____ do any shopping today.

A. need

B. needn't

C. oughtn't

D. ought

Question 17: If she _____ her husband, he couldn't have finished his project.

A. doesn't help

B. hasn't helped

C. hadn't helped

D. won't help

Question 18: Since the computer _____ it has made considerable changes to our daily life.

A. has invented B. is invented C. was invented D. invented

Question 19: Mary: "What a nice dress you're wearing, Jane!"

Jane: "_____"

A. That's too bad. B. Never mind. C. Not at all. D. Thank you.

Question 20: My children _____ interested in kangaroos lately.

A. become B. will become C. have become D. were becoming

Question 21: The panda's _____ habitat is the bamboo forest.

A. naturalize B. natural C. nature D. naturally

Question 22: Students should pay _____ to what their teachers say.

A. respect B. attention C. care D. notice

Question 23: Could you please _____ my laptop while I am out?

A. take off B. look up C. take after D. look after

Question 24: This novel is supposedly based _____ a true story.

A. on B. up C. with D. of

Question 25: Mrs Smith, _____ has a lot of teaching experience, is going to join our school in September.

A. whom B. that C. who D. whose

Question 26: She played _____ confidently but her timing was not good.

A. the piano B. an piano C. a piano D. piano

Question 27: Michael _____ water sports when he was younger.

A. used to play B. is used to playing

C. used to playing D. is used to play

Question 28: Jack: "I'm going to take a five-day trip to Rome."

Jill: "_____"

A. The same to you.

B. Yes, let's.

C. No, of course not.

D. Have a good time.

Question 29: The government _____ the earthquake victims with food, clothes and medicine.

A. carried

B. gave

C. offered

D. provided

Question 30: The national football team _____ every effort to win the match yesterday.

- A. did B. made C. held D. set

Question 31: I'll stay behind after the party and help you _____.

- A. give in B. turn on C. wash up D. give up

Question 32: The vegetables _____ in this supermarket are always fresh.

- A. which sold B. sold C. sells D. which sells

Question 33: For this job you will need a good _____ of both Italian and Spanish.

- A. knowledge B. knowledgeable C. know D. knowing

Question 34: Bill: "Let's stop for a drink."

Bruce: "_____"

- A. Sorry, we've got little time. B. You're welcome.
C. Long time no see. D. Nice to meet you.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 35: Tom asked Janet where _____ the previous Sunday.

- A. had she been B. she had been C. she has been D. has she been

Question 36: These secretaries were the only people _____.

- A. got a pay rise B. get pay rise
C. to get a pay rise D. be getting pay rise

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 37: The washing machine I have just bought is very simple to use.

- A. boring B. interesting C. easy D. difficult

Question 38: How many countries took part in the last Olympic Games?

- A. hosted B. performed C. participated D. succeeded

Read the following passage adapted from Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 2004, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 39 to 43.

The most usual way to entertain friends at home is to invite them for a meal either in the evening or at lunchtime on a Sunday. In smaller communities, for example a country village, people also invite each other for a drink before a meal for morning coffee or afternoon tea.

When guests are invited for a meal, they often sit and chat while they have a drink before the meal, and coffee is usually served afterwards. Several friends are sometimes invited at once to make a small party. These parties are almost always informal. Formal occasions, when written invitations are sent out and people dress formally, rarely take place in people's homes, although they did in the past.

Larger parties are arranged to celebrate a particular event. Children's birthdays are often celebrated with a tea party for the child's friends. The meal will often be followed by party games.

Parties are held to celebrate a person's coming of age (formerly at 21 but now at 18), a couple's silver wedding anniversary (after 25 years of marriage), a couple's engagement and New Year's Eve. In the USA a person's 40th birthday is often marked with a special celebration. A housewarming party is sometimes held to invite friends to one's new home.

In summer, if the weather is fine, people may hold a barbecue in the garden. A much grander, more formal occasion is a garden party, held in the afternoon, when tea is served.

Question 39: When are written invitations sent out?

- A. On a Sunday morning.
- B. On formal occasions.
- C. On informal occasions.
- D. On a Sunday evening.

Question 40: Nowadays, parties are held to celebrate a person's coming of age when they are _____.

- A. 21
- B. 18
- C. 40
- D. 25

Question 41: What is the purpose of a house-warming party?

- A. To mark a person's 40th birthday.
- B. To entertain the child's friends.
- C. To celebrate a couple's wedding anniversary.
- D. To invite friends to one's new home.

Question 42: The word 'grander' in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

- A. more convenient
- B. more important
- C. more exciting
- D. more pleasant

Question 43: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. People don't invite each other for a drink before a meal in a country village.
- B. People don't hold any parties to celebrate a particular event.
- C. People often sit and chat before a meal they are invited for.
- D. People often hold garden parties on informal occasions.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 44: A. natural B. computer C. animal D. educate
 Question 45: A. threaten B. collect C. begin D. destroy

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 46: Every student in my class are good at English.

- A B C D

Question 47: She is attending a three-day conference on AIDS education,

- A B C

doesn't she?

D

Question 48: I think it's importance for us to find solutions to our problem.

- A B C D

Question 49: The boy which was given first prize in the contest was very happy.

- A B C D

Question 50: People consider it rude to point about anyone.

- A B C D

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
 ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi có 04 trang)

KỶ THI TỔNG NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC
 PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2013

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH – Chương trình Chuẩn và
 Nâng cao

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút

Mã đề thi 246

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

Question 1: I received housing benefit when I was unemployed.

- A. out of work B. out of date C. out of fashion D. out of order

Question 2: The boy does not resemble his brother in any way.

- A. look after B. take after C. take up D. look up

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 3: She had no difficulty _____ at her new school.

- A. to making friends B. to make friends
 C. make friends D. making friends

Question 4: Helen: "Shall I collect the tickets for the concert for you?"

Peter: "_____"

A. Long time no see.

B. It's kind of you to do so.

C. Make yourself at home.

D. Nice to meet you!

Question 5: I really enjoy being with my father. He has got a really good _____ of humour.

A. sense

B. mood

C. way

D. feeling

Question 6: Neil Armstrong is the first man _____ foot on the moon.

A. set

B. to be set

C. to set

D. setting

Question 7: You _____ wash those apples. They have already been washed.

A. mustn't

B. need

C. must

D. needn't

Question 8: Jack: "_____"

Rose: "That's a good idea."

A. What about going to the cinema tonight?

B. Sorry, I'm late.

C. Glad to see you.

D. Excuse me, where's the post office?

Question 9: I enjoy playing _____ at weekends.

A. badminton

B. the badminton

C. one badminton

D. a badminton

Question 10: Our flight from Bangkok to London was delayed _____ the storm.

A. since

B. because of

C. in spite of

D. because

Question 11: The former Olympic _____ was invited to speak at a charity dinner.

A. champion

B. victory

C. trophy

D. triumph

Question 12: As soon as I saw the advertisement, I _____ the house agent.

A. phone

B. had phoned

C. have phoned

D. phoned

Question 13: Susan is fond _____ reading comic books in her free time.

A. on

B. for

C. of

D. at

Question 14: If I were you, I _____ for that intensive English course.

A. will apply

B. would apply

C. applied

D. apply

Question 15: She was overjoyed because her article _____.

A. has been published

B. has published

C. had been published

D. had published

Question 16: At present, the new director _____ to foster a culture of open communication within the company.

- A. tried B. was trying C. tries D. is trying

Question 17: I decided _____ the book you told me about some days ago.

- A. to buying B. buy C. to buy D. buying

Question 18: Mrs Black: "Thank you for your help!"

Tim: "_____"

- A. You're welcome. B. The same to you!
C. How do you do? D. Just for fun.

Question 19: Tom's sister is five years _____ than he is.

- A. the oldest B. older C. the eldest D. elder

Question 20: Many countries' cultural _____ is a result of taking in immigrants from all over the world.

- A. diversified B. diversity C. diverse D. diversify

Question 21: Dr. Fleming, _____ discovered penicillin, was awarded the Nobel Prize of Medicine in 1945.

- A. who B. that C. which D. whom

Question 22: There were ten athletes _____ in the final round.

- A. competing B. sharing C. taking D. requiring

Question 23: To save energy, we should remember to _____ the lights before going out.

- A. turn on B. turn off C. turn up D. turn down

Question 24: Her newly-published book is _____ from the previous ones.

- A. differently B. differ C. different D. difference

Question 25: Tears contain an antiseptic that helps protect our eyes _____ infection.

- A. on B. with C. in D. from

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 26: You won't have a seat unless you book in advance.

- A. You won't have a seat if you don't book in advance.
B. You can't have a seat although you book in advance.
C. You will have a seat if you don't book in advance.
D. You didn't have a seat because you didn't book in advance.

Question 27: She started working as a teacher of English ten years ago.

- A. She has worked with a teacher of English for ten years.
- B. She had worked with a teacher of English for ten years.
- C. She has been working as a teacher of English for ten years.
- D. She had been working as a teacher of English for ten years.

Question 28: "Would you like to come to my birthday party, Mary?" said Mike.

- A. Mike didn't know that Mary had come to his birthday party.
- B. Mike was told to come to Mary's birthday party.
- C. Mike invited Mary to come to his birthday party.
- D. Mike asked Mary if she didn't like to come to his birthday party.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 29: Nowadays a large number of young people spend much time _____.

- A. surfing the Internet
- B. surf the Internet
- C. to surf the Internet
- D. with surfing the Internet

Question 30: It was not until he failed the final examination _____.

- A. when he realised how important the revision was
- B. that he realised how important the revision was
- C. when he realises how important the revision is
- D. that he realises how important the revision is

Read the following passage adapted from the Encyclopedia Britannica 2011 and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), a special program of the United Nations, is devoted to aiding national efforts to improve the health, nutrition, education, and general welfare of children.

UNICEF was created in 1946 to provide relief to children in countries devastated by World War II. After 1950 the fund directed its efforts toward general programs for the improvement of children's welfare, particularly in less-developed countries and in various emergency situations. The organization's broader mission was reflected in the name it adopted in 1953, the United Nations Children's Fund. UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1965. It is headquartered in New York City.

UNICEF has concentrated much of its effort in areas in which relatively small expenditures can have a significant impact on the lives of the most disadvantaged children such as the prevention and treatment of diseases. In keeping with this strategy, UNICEF supports immunization programs for childhood diseases and programs to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS; it also provides funding for health services, educational facilities, and other welfare services. Since 1996 UNICEF programs have been guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), which affirms the right of all children to “the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health”. UNICEF’s activities are financed by both government and private contributions.

Question 31: What was the objective of UNICEF when it was created in 1946?

- A. to win the Nobel Prize for Peace
- B. to improve the health, nutrition, education of nations
- C. to devote to the general welfare of children all over the world
- D. to help children in countries devastated by World War II

Question 32: When did UNICEF win the Nobel Prize for Peace?

- A. In 1953
- B. In 1946
- C. In 1950
- D. In 1965

Question 33: The underlined word “it” in paragraph two refers to _____.

- A. New York
- B. the Nobel Peace Prize
- C. UNICEF
- D. the United Nations

Question 34: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. The headquarters of UNICEF is in New York City.
- B. UNICEF stands for the United Nations Children’s Fund.
- C. UNICEF provides funding for health services and educational facilities.
- D. UNICEF has guided the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Question 35: UNICEF receives money from _____.

- A. the United Nations organisations
- B. international corporations
- C. national and international businesses
- D. governments and individuals

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 36: A. effective B. important C. historic D. national

Question 37: A. modern B. machine C. honest D. village

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

Question 38: A. university B. understand C. ussion D. undustrial

Question 39: A. sort B. seem C. sun D. sure

Question 40: A. conserved B. approached C. borrowed D. complained

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 41: Driving on the left made my daughter very surprising when she first visited London.
A B C D

Question 42: We were told to plan everything very careful before the journey.
A B C D

Question 43: Before the 1920s, no women have voted in national elections in the US.
A B C D

Question 44: I can't go out tonight because I have too many work to do.
A B C D

Question 45: Bella had better to change her study habits if she wants to be admitted to a good college.
A B C D

Read the following passage adapted from the Encyclopedia Britannica 2010 and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 46 to 50.

A person who tosses a can or a napkin on the ground is contributing to land pollution. This (46)_____ of pollution mainly involves the depositing on land of solid wastes that cannot be broken down quickly or, in some cases, at all. Heaps of trash are not only unpleasant to look at - they can (47)_____ interfere with the lives of plants and animals.

Land pollution also includes the build-up of (48)_____ chemicals on land. The use of pesticides in farming is a major source of this type of pollution. These chemicals are spread over fields to kill insects, weeds, fungi, or rodents that are a threat to crops. But pesticides harm or (49)_____ other living things too. When they drift with the wind or become absorbed (50)_____ fruits and vegetables, they can become a source of health problems such as cancer and birth defects.

- Question 46: A. plan B. use C. train D. type
 Question 47: A. so B. also C. too D. such
 Question 48: A. poisonously B. poison C. poisoning D. poisonous
 Question 49: A. make B. kill C. get D. help
 Question 50: A. of B. up C. into D. on

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề thi có 04 trang)

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC
PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2013
 Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH – Hệ 3 năm**
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút
Mã đề thi 138

Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 1: Members of my family share the _____.

- A. housewife B. hometown C. homework D. housework

Câu 2: Sam: "How long does it take you to get to school?"

Mai: "_____"

- A. 2 years ago B. 15 pounds
 C. About 2 kilometres D. About 15 minutes

Câu 3: Jane _____ a letter to apply for the job at present.

- A. will write B. wrote C. was writing D. is writing

Câu 4: Sheila is very fond of _____ jokes to her colleagues.

- A. to tell B. tell C. to telling D. telling

Câu 5: It is important _____ the instructions on medicines carefully.

- A. read B. reading C. to read D. to reading

Câu 6: Nancy can speak French _____ than Jimmy.

- A. as fluently B. fluently C. more fluently D. most fluently

Câu 7: Let's go shopping because there isn't _____ in the fridge.

- A. someone B. anything C. something D. anyone

Câu 8: Salesgirl: "_____"

Customer: "I'd like to have a look at that shirt."

- A. What do you do? B. Can I help you?
C. May I go out? D. How do you do?

Câu 9: I hope that our economic situation _____ better next year.

- A. will be B. be C. to be D. was

Câu 10: Tony is _____ a new job because he is fed up with his present one.

- A. looking for B. looking after C. turning off D. turning on

Câu 11: If I were you, I _____ part in this competition.

- A. have taken B. take C. would take D. will take

Câu 12: Bill: "_____"

Bruce: "I've got a slight headache."

- A. What do you have in your head?
B. What's the matter with you?
C. What's your hobby?
D. What do you have?

Câu 13: Tim's doctor advised him to _____ smoking because of his health.

- A. grow up B. give up C. stay up D. get up

Câu 14: If you _____ harder, you will pass the exam.

- A. were working B. had worked C. worked D. work

Câu 15: The rate of _____ in a big city is usually higher than that in a small town.

- A. unemployed B. unemployment
C. employ D. employed

Câu 16: The house _____ Shakespeare was born is now open to public.

- A. whose B. who C. where D. when

Câu 17: I had to answer the questions quickly as I was running out _____ time.

- A. in B. with C. of D. on

Câu 18: These students _____ to take part in the English Speaking Contest three weeks ago.

- A. selected B. were selected C. select D. are selected

Câu 19: Will you go to Sarah's party _____ Saturday?

- A. on B. in C. for D. at

Câu 20: They _____ this beach while they were sailing around the island.

- A. invented B. discovered C. made D. created

Câu 21: She sings as _____ as her mother.

- A. beautiful B. beautifully C. beauty D. beautify

Câu 22: The man _____ you met yesterday is a famous scientist.

- A. which B. where C. whom D. whose

Câu 23: My teeth hurt, _____ I made an appointment to see the dentist.

- A. but B. because C. so D. or

Câu 24: I hate having to ask my mum and dad _____ money.

- A. for B. at C. on D. with

Câu 25: It was a luxury hotel with its own _____ and restaurant.

- A. wrapping paper B. fishing rod
C. swimming pool D. reading lamp

Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 26: This is the best film _____.

- A. I have ever seen B. I have never seen
C. I had never seen D. I had ever seen

Câu 27: When Mrs Brown arrived home after a hard day at work, _____.

- A. her children have been sleeping B. her children have slept
C. her children were sleeping D. her children sleep

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau trích từ TOEFL iBT – Lingua Forum và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) cho mỗi câu từ 28 đến 32.

SOLAR POWER

These days, power is a big concern for many countries. People are using more and more electricity, but our traditional sources of electricity, coal and oil, are getting smaller and smaller. In addition, both coal and oil power plants create a lot of pollution. How will we get enough electricity in the future? Some scientists are looking to the sky for answers.

The sun is an almost endless source of energy. Every minute, the Earth gets enough energy from the sun to provide the world with electricity for a year. The problem is that this energy is in the form of heat and light. To use this energy, we need to change it into electricity. Solar cells already do this for calculators and other electronics. Unfortunately, solar cells only produce a small amount of electricity. We can make larger solar cells, but it is very expensive.

Instead, scientists are now trying to build solar power plants. These power plants would use thousands of huge mirrors to focus the light of the sun on a small place, where it would create a lot of heat. The heat would then be used to create electricity. This creates more electricity than solar cells, but not enough. The biggest solar power plant in the world creates 15 mega watts of electricity. In contrast, most nuclear power plants create about 1,000 mega watts of electricity.

Câu 28: According to the passage, which of the following is a traditional source of electricity?

- A. oil
- B. the nuclear power
- C. water
- D. the sun

Câu 29: Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Solar cells only produce a small amount of electricity.
- B. The sun is a limited source of energy.
- C. People are using more and more electricity.
- D. Our traditional sources of electricity are getting smaller and smaller.

Câu 30: As mentioned in the passage, making larger solar cells is _____.

- A. really cheap
- B. quite cheap
- C. not expensive
- D. very expensive

Câu 31: The underlined word "create" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. work
- B. protect
- C. produce
- D. do

Câu 32: The biggest solar power plant in the world creates _____ mega watts of electricity.

- A. 1,000
- B. 150
- C. 100
- D. 15

Chọn phương án (A, B, C, hoặc D) ứng với từ/ cụm từ có gạch dưới cần phải sửa để mỗi câu sau trở thành chính xác.

Câu 33: Every Sunday the Browns have bacon and eggs of breakfast.

- A
- B
- C
- D

Câu 34: The Internet plays an importance part in our daily life.

A B C D

Câu 35: When he was young, he used to walking a long distance.

A B C D

Câu 36: I decided to go on a diet because I was afraid of to be overweight.

A B C D

Câu 37: I do not have many time for my hobbies.

A B C D

Chọn phương án (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) sao cho phương án được lựa chọn có nghĩa gần nhất với câu đã cho.

Câu 38: The children were bored with staying indoors.

- A. The children hated staying indoors.
- B. The children used to stay indoors.
- C. The children liked staying indoors.
- D. The children never stayed indoors.

Câu 39: Chatting with friends is interesting.

- A. The only interesting thing is chatting with friends.
- B. People chatting with friends are interesting.
- C. The friends we chat with are interesting.
- D. It is interesting to chat with friends.

Câu 40: They asked me to send my latest photo.

- A. I was sent their latest photo.
- B. My latest photo was sent by them.
- C. The latest photo they asked about was sent to me.
- D. I was asked to send my latest photo.

Chọn từ (ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau.

Câu 41: A. treatment B. reader

C. pleasant

D. teacher

Câu 42: A. column B. colour

C. love

D. come

Câu 43: A. listen B. forty

C. tennis

D. teenage

Câu 44: A. hated B. washed

C. stopped

D. worked

Câu 45: A. hour B. heart

C. hope

D. health

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau trích từ Microsoft Encarta 2009 và chọn phương án đúng ứng với A, B, C, hoặc D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 46 đến 50.

AVOIDING A COLD OR THE FLU

You can get a flu shot to help keep you from catching the flu. A flu shot, or vaccination, helps your body fight off flu germs if they attack. But it doesn't always work. The flu virus keeps changing. When it changes, the old vaccine no (46)_____ works. Doctors have to keep making new (47)_____. For this reason, you need a new flu shot every year. Sometimes the flu changes enough in a single year that you can still catch it even if you've been vaccinated.

There is no vaccine against the common cold because more than 100 different kinds of viruses (48)_____ colds. These viruses also keep changing.

One thing you can do to protect against cold and flu germs is washing your hands (49)_____ you eat anything or touch your face. Your hands may pick up the germs from door knobs or other things touched by someone with a cold. Washing your hands thoroughly kills the germs.

You can also try not to spread germs when you have a cold or the flu. Use tissues when you sneeze. Cover your (50)_____ when you cough. And wash your hands frequently to keep from spreading cold germs to others.

Câu 46: A. shorter B. long C. short D. longer

Câu 47: A. vaccinated B. vaccines C. vaccinates D. vaccinating

Câu 48: A. cause B. do C. kill D. help

Câu 49: A. during B. while C. before D. and

Câu 50: A. face B. mouth C. ear D. head

Phần bốn

ĐÁP ÁN VÀ HƯỚNG DẪN TRẢ LỜI

A. ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN ÔN TẬP

Phonetics

Practice 1

1. A	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. C	6. D	7. B	8. C	9. A	10. A
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 2

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. D	5. C	6. D	7. D	8. A	9. B	10. D
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 3

1. Did Sue choose her new shoes?

/s/ /tʃ/ /ʃ/

2. Jan is younger than Joe.

/dʒ/ /ð/ /dʒ/

3. Magicians use illusions in their shows.

/dʒ/ /ʃ/ /ʒ/ /ʃ/

4. The seizure of Caesar was in Asia.

/ʒ/ /z/ /ʒ/

5. She thinks Thelma is shy.

/ʃ/ /θ/ /θ/ /ʃ/

6. The zipper on my jeans is jammed.

/z/ /dʒ/ /dʒ/

7. It's a good faith.

/θ/

8. Seth said to set the table.

/θ/ /d/ /t/

9. Cass paid cash for the catch of the day.

/s/ /ʃ/ /tʃ/

10. She's eating a cheese sandwich.

/ʃ/ /tʃ/ /s/ /tʃ/

Practice 4

1. D	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

B. ĐÁP ÁN BÀI TẬP CÙNG CỐ KIẾN THỨC CƠ BẢN

Practice 1 - Phonetics

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. D	5. A	6. A	7. A	8. D	9. D	10. B
11. A	12. B	13. A	14. C	15. C	16. B	17. D	18. B	19. C	20. C

Practice 2 - Tenses

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. B	5. D	6. B	7. D	8. D	9. D	10. B
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 3 - Prepositions

1. D	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. C	6. B	7. B	8. B	9. C	10. D
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 4 - Reported speech

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. D	5. A	6. C	7. C	8. B	9. B	10. B
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 5 - Passive

1. B	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. A	6. B	7. A	8. D	9. D	10. B
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 6 - Comparisons

1. C	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. A	6. C	7. B	8. C	9. A	10. D
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 7 - Conditional sentences

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. B	5. B	6. D	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. A
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 8 - Clauses

1. C	2. A	3. D	4. C	5. C	6. B	7. B	8. C	9. C	10. A
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 9 - Mixed structures

1. B	2. A	3. B	4. B	5. D	6. D	7. A	8. A	9. A	10. C
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Practice 10 - Reading

a.

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. D	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

b.

1. C	2. B	3. B	4. D	5. D
------	------	------	------	------

c.

1. C	2. D	3. D	4. D	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

d.

1. C	2. C	3. A	4. A	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

Practice 11 – Writing

a.

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. D	6. C	7. B	8. A	9. B	10. D
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

b.

1. D	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. D	6. B	7. A	8. A	9. C	10. A
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c.

1. C	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. B	6. A	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. D
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

C. ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN ĐỀ LUYỆN TẬP THAM KHẢO

PRACTICE TEST 1

1. A	2. C	3. D	4. D	5. B	6. A	7. B	8. C	9. D	10. C
11. D	12. C	13. D	14. B	15. D	16. C	17. D	18. A	19. B	20. C
21. B	22. A	23. A	24. C	25. D	26. B	27. D	28. D	29. C	30. D
31. C	32. B	33. A	34. C	35. D	36. D	37. A	38. C	39. B	40. B
41. C	42. B	43. D	44. D	45. B					

46. I wish I had taken my doctor's advice.

47. Despite the sunny weather, I felt quite cold.

48. If I were you, I would spend more time on the written essay.

49. Mary suggested going to the cinema.

50. So great was the demand for the book that they had to reprint it immediately.

PRACTICE TEST 2

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. B	6. A	7. C	8. A	9. C	10. D
11. B	12. A	13. B	14. B	15. B	16. D	17. C	18. D	19. A	20. A
21. A	22. C	23. C	24. A	25. D	26. B	27. C	28. B	29. A	30. D
31. C	32. B	33. A	34. D	35. D	36. A	37. B	38. C	39. D	40. B
41. C	42. A	43. B	44. C	45. B					

46. Jane hasn't been to London since his sister's birthday.

47. Some people find themselves incapable of remembering historical dates.

48. I wish I had bought some tickets for the concert.
49. I am very happy to receive a donation from your company.
50. My most embarrassing experience happened a few years ago when I was 12.

PRACTICE TEST 3

1. A	2. C	3. A	4. D	5. A	6. A	7. B	8. B	9. D	10. D
11. B	12. A	13. D	14. B	15. C	16. B	17. A	18. D	19. D	20. A
21. B	22. C	23. D	24. A	25. D	26. A	27. B	28. A	29. C	30. C
31. B	32. C	33. A	34. A	35. A	36. B	37. B	38. D	39. B	40. A
41. A	42. D	43. A	44. A	45. C					

46. Yesterday the highway was closed due to the fact that there was heavy snow.
47. Did you succeed in getting in contact with your pen friend?
48. He was ordered to leave the stadium for throwing fire to the field.
49. You are not supposed to talk in class.
50. There isn't excuse for behaving impolitely.

PRACTICE TEST 4

1. C	2. D	3. B	4. B	5. A	6. A	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. B
11. A	12. B	13. B	14. A	15. C	16. A	17. D	18. C	19. D	20. B
21. D	22. B	23. B	24. D	25. D	26. A	27. B	28. C	29. D	30. C
31. B	32. C	33. C	34. A	35. C	36. B	37. D	38. A	39. C	40. D
41. C	42. A	43. A	44. B	45. D					

46. I wish I hadn't shared with her my secret.
47. The suspects are being interviewed by the police.
48. He suggested going out and sunbathing for a while.
49. So that she would be thinner, she did aerobics every day.
50. Nam asked Tam if she knew where Bach Mai hospital was.

PRACTICE TEST 5

1. A	2. D	3. A	4. B	5. B	6. A	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. A
11. C	12. D	13. D	14. A	15. C	16. D	17. A	18. C	19. A	20. A
21. B	22. C	23. B	24. C	25. C	26. D	27. B	28. C	29. C	30. B
31. C	32. D	33. B	34. A	35. D	36. D	37. D	38. C	39. B	40. D
41. C	42. A	43. B	44. C	45. B					

46. This new school has been built for three months.

47. Many flowers were sent to that company yesterday on the occasion of March 8th.

48. Huy was given a new bike by his father yesterday.

49. Another hospital is going to be built here this year.

50. Your bill should be paid before you leave the hotel.

PRACTICE TEST 6

1. A	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. A	6. D	7. B	8. A	9. C	10. C
11. C	12. D	13. B	14. C	15. C	16. A	17. C	18. C	19. C	20. D
21. D	22. C	23. A	24. A	25. A	26. A	27. D	28. A	29. B	30. B
31. D	32. D	33. A	34. B	35. C	36. B	37. B	38. A	39. D	40. C
41. C	42. C	43. C	44. D	45. A					

46. Ba told Jane that he was going to meet her sister in front of the station.

47. The boys felt interested in the show.

48. It was so hot that I nearly fainted.

49. My mother was the only one/ person who / that thought I would pass the exam easily.

50. It was a student who discovered the fire in the library.

PRACTICE TEST 7

1. A	2. D	3. B	4. D	5. A	6. B	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. C
11. B	12. A	13. A	14. B	15. B	16. D	17. A	18. D	19. C	20. B
21. C	22. B	23. C	24. C	25. A	26. B	27. D	28. C	29. C	30. B
31. A	32. C	33. C	34. A	35. D	36. A	37. C	38. B	39. D	40. B
41. B	42. B	43. B	44. C	45. B					

46. I know that it is my job to make sure that everything goes well for the tourists.
47. The chair was cheap because one of its legs was broken.
48. Most entertainment equipment will operate with computer technology.
49. We shouldn't wear uniform tomorrow because it's only an informal meeting.
50. Thanks to the development of modern technology, the idea of an electronic house is no longer ridiculous.

PRACTICE TEST 8

1. C	2. A	3. D	4. D	5. A	6. D	7. A	8. B	9. C	10. D
11. A	12. B	13. A	14. B	15. D	16. B	17. D	18. D	19. A	20. B
21. A	22. D	23. A	24. C	25. A	26. D	27. B	28. A	29. B	30. A
31. B	32. C	33. A	34. D	35. A	36. B	37. B	38. C	39. C	40. A
41. B	42. C	43. A	44. C	45. B					

46. Tommy denied having stolen the car.
47. I stopped working to talk to him.
48. Three hundred students took part in the swimming competition last year.
49. My neighbour threatened to call the police.
50. I regret to say that you have not been accepted for the job.

PRACTICE TEST 9

1. A	2. D	3. A	4. D	5. B	6. B	7. A	8. C	9. A	10. C
11. B	12. B	13. B	14. D	15. D	16. C	17. D	18. D	19. B	20. C
21. D	22. B	23. D	24. B	25. A	26. B	27. C	28. B	29. B	30. A
31. A	32. B	33. C	34. A	35. D	36. C	37. D	38. B	39. A	40. C
41. D	42. B	43. C	44. C	45. B					

46. You remember to turn off the fan when you leave the classroom.
47. The doctor prescribed tablets to help relieve the pain.
48. If you run out of money, I can lend you £100.
49. A large number of people were killed when a huge earthquake struck the city.
50. After the crash, a number of people were taken to hospital with serious injuries.

PRACTICE TEST 10

1. A	2. D	3. C	4. C	5. A	6. D	7. B	8. B	9. A	10. C
11. D	12. B	13. C	14. C	15. B	16. B	17. A	18. B	19. D	20. B
21. A	22. B	23. D	24. B	25. B	26. B	27. C	28. D	29. D	30. B
31. B	32. C	33. B	34. A	35. D	36. B	37. A	38. C	39. D	40. D
41. A	42. A	43. C	44. D	45. C					

46. Mark went on working in spite of feeling unwell.
47. I'm afraid (that) I won't be able to come back home this week because I'm too busy.
48. Mr Jones didn't forget the date and neither did his wife.
49. It was such a boring lesson that made Lan feel asleep / that Lan fell asleep.
50. Peter, whose father is a policeman, is my close friend.

PRACTICE TEST 11

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. A	6. C	7. A	8. A	9. C	10. C
11. B	12. D	13. D	14. D	15. B	16. A	17. D	18. C	19. D	20. D
21. C	22. C	23. A	24. B	25. C	26. C	27. B	28. C	29. B	30. B
31. C	32. D	33. C	34. A	35. D	36. C	37. D	38. C	39. B	40. C
41. A	42. C	43. B	44. D	45. A					

46. Some countries do not have enough skilled workers, which causes serious problems.

47. I am interested in visiting the United States this year.

48. I intend to sell the cars to the first person who makes a reasonable offer.

49. When you apply for a job, one of the most important things is job interview.

50. Nothing is more pleasant than going to the theater.

PRACTICE TEST 12

1. A	2. B	3. A	4. A	5. D	6. B	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. D
11. B	12. A	13. D	14. A	15. A	16. C	17. C	18. A	19. D	20. D
21. C	22. A	23. B	24. B	25. C	26. C	27. B	28. C	29. A	30. D
31. B	32. C	33. A	34. D	35. C	36. C	37. B	38. A	39. B	40. D
41. B	42. D	43. C	44. A	45. C					

46. The man whose car was damaged was very angry.

47. Jean invited me to come to her party the next day/ the following day.

48. Minh asked Nam if/ whether he had to leave early.

49. Keeping calm is the secret of passing the final exam.

50. Unless the weather is fine, we won't go swimming.

PRACTICE TEST 13 (3 years)

1. D	2. B	3. B	4. D	5. A	6. C	7. A	8. D	9. B	10. C
11. B	12. A	13. B	14. A	15. C	16. C	17. C	18. C	19. B	20. C
21. C	22. C	23. C	24. A	25. A	26. A	27. A	28. D	29. C	30. B
31. A	32. A	33. B	34. D	35. D	36. D	37. B	38. B	39. D	40. A
41. C	42. B	43. C	44. A	45. D					

46. You will be pleased to know that I'm coming to New York next weekend.

47. It is important to teach children how to behave from an early age.

48. Peter was pleased that he had been accepted by a prestigious university.

49. He doesn't like people laughing at him.

50. The storm, which nobody had been expecting, caused a lot of damage.

PRACTICE TEST 14 (3 years)

1. D	2. B	3. C	4. D	5. A	6. D	7. B	8. C	9. A	10. A
11. C	12. C	13. C	14. A	15. C	16. B	17. C	18. A	19. D	20. D
21. B	22. C	23. C	24. B	25. D	26. B	27. D	28. A	29. C	30. C
31. D	32. A	33. C	34. D	35. A	36. C	37. A	38. C	39. C	40. B
41. B	42. D	43. D	44. B	45. B					

46. He went out of the room without saying anything.

47. You mustn't smoke in the museum.

48. Having failed the driving license exam twice, he didn't want to try again.

49. If I were taller, I could reach the top of this cupboard.

50. I regret not telling you all the truth.

PRACTICE TEST 15 (3 years)

1. A	2. C	3. D	4. C	5. A	6. B	7. A	8. A	9. B	10. A
11. C	12. B	13. C	14. D	15. D	16. B	17. A	18. C	19. A	20. B
21. A	22. B	23. B	24. C	25. C	26. A	27. C	28. C	29. A	30. C
31. D	32. B	33. B	34. C	35. A	36. D	37. D	38. A	39. C	40. C
41. A	42. D	43. C	44. B	45. D					

46. On behalf of the entire company, I would like to thank you for your support.

47. I know you didn't mean what you said. You must think before you speak.

48. Camping holidays are always popular with students and young people nowadays.

49. The lecture to be held in the auditorium is open to the public and free of charge.

50. You might not be late today. The director would come and only you could answer her questions about the new project.

B. ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN GIỚI THIỆU ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT

KỶ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2012

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH — Chương trình Chuẩn và Nâng cao

Mã đề thi 963

1. A	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. D	6. B	7. C	8. C	9. D	10. B
11. D	12. A	13. A	14. D	15. C	16. B	17. C	18. C	19. D	20. C
21. B	22. B	23. D	24. A	25. C	26. A	27. A	28. D	29. D	30. B
31. C	32. B	33. A	34. A	35. B	36. C	37. C	38. C	39. B	40. B
41. D	42. B	43. C	44. B	45. A	46. C	47. D	48. A	49. A	50. D

KỶ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2013

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH – Chương trình Chuẩn và Nâng cao

Mã đề thi 246

1. A	2. B	3. D	4. B	5. A	6. C	7. D	8. A	9. A	10. B
11. A	12. D	13. C	14. B	15. C	16. D	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. B
21. A	22. A	23. B	24. C	25. D	26. A	27. C	28. C	29. A	30. B
31. D	32. D	33. C	34. D	35. D	36. D	37. B	38. A	39. D	40. B
41. C	42. C	43. C	44. C	45. A	46. D	47. B	48. D	49. B	50. C

KỶ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2013

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH – Chương trình 3 năm

Mã đề thi 138

1. D	2. D	3. D	4. D	5. C	6. C	7. B	8. B	9. A	10. A
11. C	12. B	13. B	14. D	15. B	16. C	17. C	18. B	19. A	20. B
21. B	22. C	23. C	24. A	25. C	26. A	27. C	28. A	29. B	30. D
31. C	32. D	33. D	34. B	35. C	36. D	37. B	38. A	39. D	40. D
41. C	42. A	43. A	44. A	45. A	46. D	47. B	48. A	49. C	50. B

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Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản :

Chủ tịch Hội đồng Thành viên kiêm Tổng Giám đốc NGUT NGÔ TRẦN AI

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Công ty CP Đầu tư và Phát triển Giáo dục Hà Nội -
Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam giữ quyền công bố tác phẩm.

HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM HỌC 2013 – 2014

Môn TIẾNG ANH

Mã số : C3N08a4 - ĐTN

Số đăng kí KHXB : 200 – 2014/CXB/97 – 89/GD

In 6.000 bản, khổ 17 x 24cm, tại CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN IN BẾN TRE

Số 32, Thủ Khoa Huân, Phường 3, Thành phố Bến Tre

In xong và nộp lưu chiểu tháng 4 năm 2014.